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ANDROPOV REPLIES ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD100908 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 10 May 83

["Yuriy Andropov Replies to Questions Put by Representatives of Several Public Organisations From Finland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- Question: What are your proposals for nuclear disarmament and elimination of the dangerous situation in Europe, as well as for denuclearization of Europe?

Answer: Elimination of the nuclear menace is the major direction in the Soviet state's policy. We have been persistently pressing ever since the emergence of the first atomic bombs for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear armaments. Way back in 1946 we proposed to conclude an international convention which would ban all nuclear armaments and direct nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. We failed to achieve this at that time through the fault of those who wanted to retain the atomic monopoly.

In the years that followed the Soviet Union persistently advanced and continues to advance proposals directed at stopping the buildup of nuclear arsenals, reducing the risk of nuclear conflict and making it ultimately altogether impossible. Here are only some of them.

We propose to halt the production of nuclear weapons and then to eliminate gradually their stockpiles. In order to get the matter started we came out in favour of drafting a programme of stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament and tabled a corresponding document on this score to the Geneva Committee on Disarmament.

Seeking to facilitate the reaching of accords on the limitation of nuclear armaments and to make the first step towards their reduction, the USSR declared its readiness to agree on a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals by all nuclear states, or, to start with, only by the Soviet Union and the United States. We also propose that nuclear medium-range systems and strategic armaments of the sides be frozen for the time of holding the Soviet-American talks.

At the talks with the United States on strategic armaments we offered a substantial -- by more than a quarter -- reduction of the overall number of strategic delivery vehicles, which would bring about the removal from the arsenals of the two sides of more than a thousand units of such systems. The number of nuclear warheads would be also reduced down to the equal, and lower levels than at present.

We propose to ban without delay all test explosions of nuclear weapons everywhere, which would complicate the possibility to develop new kinds and types of these weapons. Prior to the conclusion of an accord on this we are prepared to proclaim jointly with all nuclear states a moratorium on any nuclear explosions, including for peaceful purposes.

Finally, the Soviet Union assumed a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and called on other nuclear powers to follow this example.

Now about Europe. A total removal from the European Continent of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, would be the best solution to the problem of nuclear armaments here. This is a real path towards a nuclear-free Europe. It should, naturally, be taken by all the states which possess nuclear weapons in this region. So far, unfortunately, those to whom our proposal is addressed pretend that it does not exist altogether.

We have also suggested the folowing version at the Geneva talks with the USA: to reach agreement on a drastic cut in medium-range nuclear systems in Europe by the sides, from roughly 1,000 to 300 units for each side. In so doing, the Soviet Union is prepared to have as a result of reductions only 162 missiles, i.e., precisely as many as NATO -- Britain and France -- has at present. There would be equally low levels in carrier aircraft -- 138 units for each side.

We are told that in this case the Soviet Union would have more nuclear warheads on its missiles. Well, we are prepared to reach agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both in delivery vehicles and in warheads with due account, of course, for the respective weapons of Britain and France.

In other words, we stand for the USSR having not more either missiles or warheads on them than NATO has during any mutually agreed upon period. As the number of warheads on British and French missiles is cut back, the number of warheads on our medium-range missiles would be cut back by an equal amount. A similar approach would apply to the aircraft systems of this class deployed in Europe. In this way rough parity would be maintained between the USSR and NATO both in medium-range nuclear weapon delivery systems, that is, in missiles and aircraft, and in the number of warheads carried by them, and this equality would be at a considerably lower level than it is today.

I want to stress specifically that as a result of the implementation of this new proposal there would be considerably fewer both medium-range missiles and warheads on them in the European part of the Soviet Union than there were before 1976, when we did not have SS-20 missiles.

The implementation of this proposal of ours would bring Europe substantially nearer to the complete removal of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. This proposal can be turned down only by those who want by all means to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and this tip the existing balance of forces both in Europe and on a global scale. If this happened the threat of war would move even closer to the threshold of Europe. We cannot allow this to happen and will take proper measures for the preservation of parity.

Question: Do you support the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, say, in the north of Europe, and are you prepared to provide guarantees for the security of such zones?

Answer: Yes, we support the establishment of zones free from nuclear weapons, in the north of Europe and in other parts of the European Continent, regarding them as a major means of strengthening the security of the European nations.

We unconditionally supported Finland's proposal on the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe. It is important, of course, for this zone to be really free from nuclear weapons and for any loopholes for their appearance there to be closed.

The Soviet Union for its part is prepared to assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against north European countries which will participate in the zone. This can be formalized either by concluding a multilateral agreement or bilateral agreements with each of the states participating in the zone. Naturally, the security of these countries would be ensured better if proper guarantees are also given by the NATO nuclear powers. But we do not make our commitment conditional on this.

In view of the wishes voiced in a number of the Scandinavian countries, the USSR would also be prepared to consider the question of certain quite substantial measures applying to its own territory adjacent to such a zone to contribute to strengthening the nuclear weapon-free status of northern Europe.

Supporting the proposal to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in the northern part of Europe, the Soviet Union has also stated its basically favourable view of the idea, put forward by the Swedish Government, to establish in central Europe a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons.

I am convinced that the implementation of the above proposals on nuclear weapon-free zones could contribute to ridding the whole of Europe of nuclear weapons in the future.

Question: What importance could the declarations of the nuclear powers on the no-first-use of nuclear weapons have to lessening the threat of nuclear war?

Answer: It is our profound conviction that such declarations could help avert nuclear war by establishing an atmosphere of great trust in relations between states. This is particularly important in the present international situation.

The Soviet Union, as I have already noted, has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If the example of the USSR was followed by other nuclear powers it would be equivalent in practice to the total renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons. Indeed, if no one uses it first, there will be no second or third nuclear strike. The adoption of such a commitment would not require protracted talks and discussions. The only thing needed is good will and a sincere desire for peace.

But the United States and its NATO allies, still banking on the first use of nuclear weapons, refrain from following the example of the Soviet Union.

Question: Does a large-scale and effective peace movement strengthen the security of nations and does it provide support for the disarmament talks conducted by the USSR and the United States?

Answer: I am convinced that it is so. Mass anti-war movements constitute an important factor favouring peace. Statesmen and governments cannot help reckoning with this movement if they value the opinion of their peoples. In this sense the peace movement indubitably has an effect on arms limitation talks.

WESTERN REACTION TO NEW USSR INITIATIVE CITED

PM091545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Realistic Approach"]

[Excerpts] 7 May -- The results of the talks with the GDR party and state delegation and the new Soviet peace initiatives proposed in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at a Kremlin luncheon are continuing to attract great attention throughout the world.

Commentaries and statements are emphasizing that the Soviet Union is adopting a sensible, realistic approach to the problems of averting a new cycle in the arms race and to problems of disarmament, preventing war and consolidating peace, and is proposing far-reaching constructive solutions in this field. The Soviet Union's responsible approach to questions of consolidating security in Europe is being noted. The Soviet Union's appeal to the states party to the Madrid meeting, which calls on them to adopt a broad political approach and sense of responsibility for the cause of peace and the peoples' security with the aim of a successful conclusion to the meeting, has met with a great response abroad.

The Turkish Government is attentively studying the Soviet Union's new proposals for reducing nuclear weapons in Europe and the statements by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated. He noted that these proposals were an important step toward achieving an agreement on nuclear weapons in Europe.

America's NEWSDAY gives a positive assessment of the Soviet proposals for reducing nuclear weapons in Europe. It is quite clear, the newspaper writes, that willingness on both sides is essential for the achievement of an arms control agreement. The next move is up to the Reagan administration.

Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES observes that the latest Soviet proposals are indisputably interesting and inspiring. The newspaper considers that, in view of them, clearer statements are required from the British and French Governments regarding the contribution which they could make to the process of nuclear arms control.

France's L'HUMANITE writes that the Soviet Union is guided by the interests of consolidating peace and security and developing cooperation in Europe. Its appeal to the states participating in the Madrid meeting is aimed at breaking the deadlock.

Yu.V. Andropov's proposals that the Soviet Union should have no more missiles and warheads than the NATO side during each mutually stipulated period, Italy's L'UNITA states, represents an important move by the Soviet Union. The new proposals by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee increase the chances for success at the Geneva talks. Another Italian newspaper, LA REPUBBLICA, emphasizes that Moscow is calling with renewed force for reduction of all nuclear weapons. Having accused the United States of striving for military superiority and a dominant position in the world, the Soviet Union has warned the Western countries, principally the FRG, about the danger of deployment of American missiles.

The Soviet Union's readiness to reach agreement on an equality of nuclear potentials in Europe with regard both to delivery vehicles and warheads and which takes account of the relevant weapons of Britain and France, in the view of West Berlin's DER TAGESSPIEGEL, decisively facilitates the conducting of Soviet-American nuclear arms limitation talks in Europe. The newspaper emphasizes that "Moscow simply cannot ignore the British and French nuclear weapons" in determining nuclear potentials in Europe.

Greece's ETHNOS writes that "Yu.V. Andropov's proposals, which were not expected by the West, have provoked an unusually broad response both within the movement of peace-loving forces and among a whole series of Western governments." The Soviet leader's proposals are an important signal to the West, Austria's KURIER emphasizes.

Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN considers that "the West should not cherish the hope that, if it steps up the pressure, it will gain concessions from the Soviet Union." In the newspaper's opinion, instead of this fruitless tactic the West should take actions with the aim of reversing the trend toward an arms buildup.

Noting the consistency and constructiveness of Soviet foreign policy, India's NATIONAL HERALD emphasizes that the Soviet leader's proposals on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe are a new important USSR initiative aimed at overcoming the deadlock at the nuclear arms talks and opening up broad prospects in this field.

NEED TO ACCOUNT FOR UK DETERRENT FORCES STRESSED

LD052335 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 May 83

[From "Glance at the British Scene," by Military Observer Konstantin Sorokin]

[Text] Speaking on 3 May at a dinner for a party and government delegation of the GDR, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, advanced fresh proposals aimed at ensuring equality between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO in medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. Among other things he expressed readiness to come to terms on a parity not only for rockets and aircraft but also for the warheads on these delivery vehicles, with due account of the corresponding systems at the disposal of France and Britain. However, judging by Washington's reaction it is dead set against taking into account Britain's independent deterrent forces, so-called, in hammering out a medium-range agreement for Europe. So London is against taking into account the British weaponry in calculating the nuclear balance in Europe. Consequently, the Soviet Union is supposed to conduct negotiations shutting its eyes to the British warheads and delivery vehicles poised against it, as if they were nonexistent. Both the zero and interim options make no mention of the Polarises, Volcanoes [as heard] and Buccaneers.

Well, after all maybe Britain is a neutral country and it needs this weaponry to rebuff an attack wherever it might come from. No and no. Britain is a NATO country, a country that steers a line close to the American in the political, military and economic affairs. The nuclear area is no exception. John Nott, as he was defense secretary, wrote that the British nuclear forces were fully integrated within NATO and subordinated to the NATO commanders in chief in Europe and the Atlantic, who are always an American general and an American admiral. The aim of these forces is to inflict damage in the key aspects of Soviet state power. Well, had there been no admission like that, even so it would not have been difficult to come to the conclusion that the British potential is but an extension of the American one, part and parcel of the American strategy. It is known that the strategic command of the United States and the British nuclear forces have a common list of targets. The British delivery vehicles, Polaris and the future Trident, are of American make, serviced by the United States. For some reason the independent British Tridents are to be stationed in the United States. [sentence as heard]

Let's approach this problem from another angle. The British deterrence strategy is to counter a theoretical Soviet attack. Polaris missiles were meant for the purpose, equipped with three warheads. Each rocket was capable of wiping out a major town or district. However, the Chevaline program was elaborated by the early eighties to install six warheads on the old delivery vehicles. According to some reports these are MIRV'd warheads. They system Trident II goes further than that. If we are to believe government statements, the number of charges they will carry will be more than 600. They'll be able to put out of commission 45 targets on Soviet territory, such as IBM silos. But this implies a first strike to knock out the other side, somehow incongruent with the British strategy of deterrence but fitting snugly the American ideas about the possibility of waging a nuclear was as the result of a surprise attack.

If the American and British leaderships were really after peace and the real balance of forces preserved in Europe the logic not to count the British nuclear forces in the process of negotiations would appear strange indeed. But if the real aim is to raise obstacles in the way of an agreement, to accuse the Soviet Union of intransigence and station rockets, then everything will become clear.

U.S. OBSTINANCY SEEN BLOCKING CSCE PROGRESS

West's Attitude

LD081755 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 May 83

[From "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The forces of international reaction cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that one of the main political results of the victory over fascism was the triumph of socialist principles in eastern and central Europe.

This is especially evident in the attitude of certain Western governments toward the matter of implementing the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The cornerstone of the Helsinki accords is cooperation among states with different social orders so that European soil should never again know war.

Moreover, it is sufficient to look at the progress of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 signatories to this final act to be convinced of the obstinacy with which the current U.S. Administration and certain other NATO states aspire, using any pretext, to block the process of detente and disarmament in Europe.

In this light, the broad reaction to the address by the Soviet Union at the Madrid meeting is understandable. The address states the readiness of our country, in a spirit of great responsibility for the cause of consolidating peace in Europe, to adopt the draft of the concluding document proposed by the group of neutral and nonaligned states. The USSR calls on other states participating in the meeting to do likewise. The subsequent reaction of the representatives of the West will clarify whether or not they have attained the level of this great responsibility.

It is no secret that while the severe lessons of the last war direct us to make peace our prime concern, the thoughts of certain Western leaders turn in a different direction. When the current U.S. Administration began its rule under the slogan -- there are things more important than peace -- many people did not believe their ears. To them this sounded like an enormous blasphemy against the memory of their fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, who had lost their lives in the last war. There was something ominously familiar in the words of the Washington leadership which wounded like the teachings of those who unleashed World War II.

The special cynicism of this slogan is emphasized by the fact that the politicians who confess their belief in the possibility of a new war have at their disposal weaponry capable of reducing our entire planet to ashes.

Draft Final Agreement

LD080320 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 May 83

[From "International Review" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Yet another Soviet appeal has taken the West by surprise. I am talking about the proposal that the draft final document drawn up by the European neutral and nonaligned countries be adopted at the Madrid CSCE meeting. It is well-known that this draft document does not include points of substance which we, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, would like to see in the final document.

Nevertheless, in the search for a mutually acceptable solution we are ready to adopt this draft document and call upon the NATO countries participating in the Madrid CSCE meeting to do so too.

You know, peaceful initiatives of this type do not pass unnoticed even if they do not indeed receive some immediate response from governments. They have an effect on world public opinion both in Western Europe and in the United States itself.

EEC PROTESTS U.S. DRAFT LAW ON EXPORT CONTROL

PM091016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Potapov "Commentator's Column". "Memorandum by the 'Ten'"]

[Text] A few days ago, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, Common Market representatives in Washington handed a memorandum to U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs R. McCormack which expressed The "Ten's" profound concern at the administration's new legislative proposals to tighten control over East-West trade.

Commenting on this demarche, Western observers note that the memorandum was couched in "unusually sharp terms" uncharacteristic of "official European-U.S. contacts." It openly terms the administration's initiative "contrary to international law."

The new U.S. draft law on export control recently submitted to Congress, which provoked such a stormy reaction in Western Europe, gives the U.S. President broad powers to "punish" not only U.S. but also foreign companies trading with the socialist countries. Having failed in its attempts last year to prevent supplies of West European equipment to the USSR for the gas pipeline, the Reagan administration is now striving to reserve itself the "right" to interfere in its overseas allies' affairs on the basis of a stiffer law.

It is no wonder that, given the economic crisis and Washington's encroachments upon the EEC's traditional markets, the prospect of a compulsory curtailment of beneficial ties with the socialist states has aroused anger in the West European capitals. That was what also prompted the appearance of the above memorandum. The text was agreed at a conference of community foreign ministers.

The European "Ten" have built up a long list of criticisms against the United States. In particular, the Community members are demanding firmer action by the Washington administration to reduce bank rates and stabilize the situation in currency markets, so far without success.

Such an atmosphere in relations between the United States and Western Europe, Western commentators declare in unison, does not inspire much optimism either in view of the approaching "big seven" summit meeting in Williamsburg.

The EEC states' determination to rebuff Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty attests to the growth in the self-awareness of the peoples unwilling to play the part of mute performers of other people's wills in the "anticommunist crusade" undertaken by the current U.S. Administration.

USSR RATIFIES NUCLEAR PROTECTION CONVENTION

LD061131 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the convention on the physical protection of nuclear material signed on the behalf of the Soviet Union in Vienna on May 22, 1980.

KORNILOV ON U.S. AS CHIEF THREAT TO PEACE

PM091626 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 May 83 p 3

[Article by Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov: "The Banner of Victory, a Banner of Peace"]

[Excerpt] Our country consistently advocates peace and good-neighbour relations in Europe, the removal of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from the continent and a radical mutual reduction of nuclear confrontation in the region, declaring that it does not want to have in either Europe a single missile or a single aircraft more than the NATO countries have at present. Since the West maintains this would mean that the USSR would have more nuclear warheads on its missiles, our country has said that it is willing to agree on equal nuclear capabilities in Europe in terms of delivery vehicles and in terms of warheads -- taking into account, of course, the corresponding British and French armaments. This new Soviet proposal is seen everywhere as yet more evidence of the USSR's good will and its constructive approach. Everywhere, that is, except in those Washington and NATO circles banking on confrontation. What can one say in this connection? Just this: Anyone who says "no" in reply to this Soviet proposal as well assumes a heavy responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the whole world, for every week and every day lost as far as reaching an agreement is concerned increases the nuclear danger.

The origin of the chief threat to peace and to mankind's very existence is not secret. It is a Washington administration blinded by fanatical anticommunism and conceiving the cannibal concepts of "protracted," "star" and other nuclear wars, which is trying to turn West Europe into a bridgehead for a nuclear strike against the USSR and its allies, into the Pentagon's hostage. It is Washington, in an effort to smash the approximate parity of forces established in Europe and the world and raise the arms race to a new, uncontrollable level, that has announced a program for the militarization of outer space and which is intensifying the development of new types of laser, radio logical, chemical, and bacteriological weapons as well as nuclear missiles. It is "Reagan's team," having proclaimed a new "crusade" against socialism and against all the forces of peace and progress, which has declared virtually the whole world the "sphere of U.S. vital interests"; which is nurturing, arming, and installing, wherever possible, the most reactionary, tyrannical regimes; which is inciting the Zionist storm troopers to bloody crime after bloody crime; and, by creating seats of tension, is trying by means of "undeclared wars" to suppress the peoples' struggle for independence and freedom in various parts of the world, from Central America to Asia.

The struggle waged by the forces of reason and peace against the forces of imperialist madness and war is entering an important and, perhaps, decisive phase, and every person of good will is bound to be alarmed by the fact that international tension is now at an unprecedented pitch. Nevertheless, when reflecting on the varicolored mosaic of the rapid and complex processes and events rocking our beautiful and so troubled world, millions of people quite rightly see not only the mountains of lethal weapons which have piled up as a result of the hegemonist, militarist course of the transatlantic circles. There is something else that the peoples know and see -- the Soviet land's majesty, might, and deep and sincere love of peace, the growing worldwide support for the purposeful and constructive Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS SUPPORT PIMEN LETTER TO REAGAN

DO62220 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 6 May 83

Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- "The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union enjoys the broadest support of the entire Soviet people.

The prevention of the nuclear war threat is the only realistic way to peace." This is the common idea contained in the responses by Soviet religious workers to the open letter of Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Pimen to U.S. President Reagan. The letter was published in IZVESTIYA on April 5 of this year. Today, the editorial board publishes a selection of response letters from religious workers.

"What is said in the message of His Holiness Patriarch Pimen is not only the opinion ofthe Russian Orthodox Church. This is also the position of the Georgian Orthodox Church, of all the religious figures of our state," Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia Iliya the Second writes to the editorial board. "And in fact, what other things can be written to a man who calls himself a Christian, who carried the burden and responsibility of the leader of a great power, who is guided only by the policy of threats, the policy from positions of strength."

Catholicos-Patriarch Iliya expresses his confidence that "reason and good will of the millions of peace champions will prevent the nuclear war from flaring up because today everybody knows that war is not a means for the pursuit of state politics, but the threat of universal destruction."

"The time is long overdue for President Reagan to think better of it and to embark on the road of serious negotiations and reasonable agreements with the USSR on limiting and destroying the stockpiles of nuclear weapons, a goal for which the Soviet Government has already been working for a long time." Archbishop Edvar Hark, head of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Estonia, writes in his letter to the editorial board. He says that the ideas expressed by Patriarch Pimen in his message mirror the "outrage of the members of the Estonian Church over Reagan's policy of war preparations, the sowing of enmity and slandering the Soviet Union."

The leaders of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians-Baptists Andrey Klimenko and Aleksey Bychkov share Patriarch Pimen's judgements about the U.S. Administration's responsibility "for fueling enmity and resentment in the modern world." They recall that the participants in the international conference "Life and Peace," held by Christians-Baptists in Moscow in late March, unanimously condemned the champions of the arms race in the USA. The participants in the conference called for an immediate freeze on the existing level of nuclear weapons.

The leaders of the Church of the Seventh-Day Adventists expressed their appreciation to the newspaper IZVESTIYA for publishing the full text of the message of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all-Russia, and their whole-hearted support for the document. IZVESTIYA editorial board has also received letters from representatives of Moslem and other religious organizations of the USSR.

With reference to the Moscow patriarchy, the newspaper says that "so far no answer has been received from the U.S. President to the message of the head of the Russian Orthodox Church."

REAGAN CITED ON FUNDING FOR MX MISSILES

LD101038 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] President Reagan has urged Congress to allocate funds without delay for the production and deployment of new strategic MX missiles. Speaking in Ashland, Ohio, he qualified them as a major part of the program for his country's strategic rearmament and declared unequivocally that the missiles would be an instrument of pressure on the Soviet Union.

Congress had blocked the allocations of funds for intercontinental missiles on two occasions. Many congressmen believe that the MX missiles are first-strike weapons and their deployment will only aggravate the danger posed to peace by the arms race.

PRAVDA MOCKS ADELMAN, WEINBERGER REMARKS

PM061151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 5

["Rejoinder" by S. Vishnevskiy: "The 'Disarmers' on Capitol Hill"]

[Text] Washington government circles take offense when hearing accusations that the Reagan administration has a negative attitude toward the problems of nuclear arms limitation. Quite the contrary, officials object -- the administration is manifesting tireless activity on these important issues.

Here they cite the furious activity by Kenneth Adelman, newly appointed director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. When he was sworn in at the White House, he solemnly promised to show "energy, determination, and creative imagination" along the "hard but daring road."

It must be admitted that Adelman is simply gushing with energy. Speaking recently before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he announced a radical step: There are plans to cut the Disarmament Agency's budget next fiscal year by almost 20 percent in comparison with 1981. The congressmen wondered how the agency would function with reduced funds, when even now some 30 percent of key positions cannot be filled. Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki concluded that the emaciated agency will not be able to carry out the duties assigned to it.

But it was not in vain that the White House advertised Adelman as "a man with a broad outlook." The agency chief sees something that never occurred to the experienced legislators -- dismantling his agency, he will travel a daring and ... extremely tortuous road to arms control.

At the same time and on the very same Capital Hill, but before another House committee, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger caused joy by a pathetic statement about the administration's "total (!) support" for the cause of limiting the arms race. He went on to give specific and convincing examples of this support. It appears that, without waiting for congressional approval, the Defense Department is speeding up the manufacture of the MX ICBM's. Tests of these weapons, the secretary declared, will be held in the very near future. Moreover, (and also without congressional approval), development work has started on the new Midgetman strategic missile. A research bureau for the manufacture of this missile is already operational at California's Norton Air Force Base.

These two statements to congressional committees make it clear that the administration's "disarmers" are by no means sitting idle. They are energetically demonstrating their "total support" for ... the arms race.

RELATIONS WITH U.S. IN WW II, PRESENT COMPARED

LD071143 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] We present Moscow Viewpoint by Valentin Zorin. He writes the following:

The Soviet people are marking one of their most important holidays -- the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II. It was an event that profoundly affected every family in this country.

The Soviet family made great sacrifices to the victory -- 20 million sons and daughters did not return from the battlefield. Today mothers and wives, sons and grandchildren, grieve for those who were killed defending their country in the bloodiest of all wars in history.

Americans today are told that the Soviet Union poses a threat to the United States because it is preparing for war. Soviet people not only see such claims as horrible lies, but feel that they are blasphemy to the memory of those who died in the battles of World War II and to the sorrow of their loved ones. Those who try to deceive Americans with riduculous charges that the Soviet Union is aggressive figure that people do not know any better. If everyone in the United States knew about the sacrifices made by the Soviet Union for the victory against Nazi Germany and militarist Japan and the destruction to a large part of the country caused by the onslaught of the Nazi vandals, the slanderous accusation about Moscow's supposed plans would not get beyond Washington's corridors of power. After all, every reasonable person understands that a country that endured so much suffering and loss as the Soviet Union did in the last war could not dream of being an aggressor.

Incidentally, President Reagan, who knows about the war mainly from Hollywood films, has been talking about the Soviet Union as a source of evil. What would the United States be like today, what would life be like for the American people, if President Roosevelt had thought that way and had not made an alliance with the Soviet people in the fight against the Nazi plague? I think our listeners should think that over.

The blood shed by our peoples in the joint struggle against fascism and militarism makes the verbal abuse coming from the White House especially unacceptable. The leaders of the current administration in Washington would like to think that the history of the United States began with Ronald Reagan's arrival in the White House. They disregard treaties that were signed by previous presidents and nullify much of what Americans can be rightly proud of. Ronald Reagan's so-called new beginning has totally disregard history, tradition and respect for what was accomplished by the experience and labor of previous generations.

Attempts to ignore history as a rule boomerang. Certainly Hitler paid dearly for disregarding the experience of World War I, which ended in the defeat of Germany and the fall of the German empire. And he paid dearly for the national arrogance that made him underestimate the forces of the Soviet Union. In preparing for its attack on the Soviet Union, the German leaders counted on their military superiority. The documents of the Third Reich that have become well known in recent years show that the German leaders relied on the economic weakness of the Soviet Union and its inability to build the military and economic potential capable of standing up to Germany.

Now when people are observing the anniversary of Nazi Germany's defeat, it would be wise to remember the fatal mistake of those who over 40 years ago declared a crusade against communism. The rhetoric of the so-called new beginning cannot stand up to the facts. Even those who are in the White House are not capable of changing history. It would be much more useful to the world and to the American people if those who are talking again today about an anticommunist crusade did not flaunt their ignorance of history, but studied the lessons over and over again.

USTINOV RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPART

PM061332 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Here on an Official Visit"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 5 May between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, and Bou Thang, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and Kampuchean minister of defense.

In the ensuing conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side -- Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.I. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin and Army General I.P. Shkadov; and other officials -- and, on the Kampuchean side, -- (Miyekh Krout), Kampuchean deputy minister of defense and chief of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces Main Political Directorate; and Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR.

A dinner was held in the visitor's honor, during which the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

The same day Bou Thang visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in front of the Kremlin Wall.

The Kampuchean defense minister visited the R.Y. Malinovskiy Armed Troops Military Academy where he was acquainted with its study resources and the organization of the teaching process.

SRV REJECTS PRC CLAIM TO SOUTH CHINA SEA ISLANDS

LD071236 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, May 7 TASS -- A spokesman for Vietnam's Foreign Ministry has made a statement denouncing the publication in China of a list of islands and reefs in South China Sea, out of which Vietnam's Islands of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are described as belonging to China.

This action by the Chinese ruling circles, said the Foreign Ministry spokesman, is a gross violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the existing international norms. It is directed at legalizing the unlawful Chinese occupation of the Hoang Sa islands and annexing the Truong Sa islands.

The actions by the Chinese authorities, the statement says, are illegal. The Vietnamese side resolutely rejects them and reiterates Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa islands.

MOSCOW RADIO ON SRV TROOP PULLOUT FROM KAMPUCHEA

SRV-PRK Good Will Stressed

OW090837 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 May 83

[Bulatov commentary]

[Text] As reported earlier, on 2 May Vietnam began to withdraw another batch of its volunteers from Kampuchea. This is being done according to a well-known joint decision by the People's Republuc of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese Cuu Long Corps, consisting of an infantry division and six brigades and regiments directly under the command of the corps headquarters, will now withdraw from Kampuchea to its motherland.

At a press conference held in Phnom Penh, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen stressed: The achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in building and defending their country have made possible the withdrawal of this batch of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Hun Sen pointed out: The withdrawal of this batch of Vietnamese troops is proof of the noticeable strengthening of Kampuchea's defense capability and the progress made in building its armed forces, developing its economy and improving its people's livelihood.

In this connection, station observer Bulatov writes: The withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK shows the good will of both Vietnam and Kampuchea, who stand steadfastly in the struggle for peace, stability and good-neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by stages is one of the three Indochinese countries' many constructive political proposals which are designed to achieve these lofty aims.

For example, to bring the situation in Southeast Asia back to normal, the Indochinese countries proposed to convene an international conference, with Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the ASEAN Countries, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France, Britain, India and Burma participating. To achieve these aims, the three Indochinese countries also proposed to set up a permanent organization to develop a political dialogue with the ASEAN member countries. In view of the fact that the Pol Pot elements entrenched in Thailand have been continuing to carry out armed provocations against Kampuchea, the PRK Government proposed to Thailand that security areas be designated on both sides of the Kampuchea-Thai border.

It should also be pointed out that, out of their concern for improving the political situation in the region, the three Indochinese countries have time and again proposed to conclude a nonaggression treaty with the PRC. Realization of these proposals that are in accord with the fundamental interests of the people in the region would put an end to the undeclared war against the PRK and the hostile conspiracies against the other Indochinese countries. However, this is what the U.S. imperialists' followers and partners in Asia are trying by hook or by crook to prevent from happening. They base their policies of aggravating the tensions in Southeast Asia at any cost. They have resorted to all sorts of tactics to prevent the situation in the region from returning to normal. They have organized armed raids against the PRK and used the Pol Pot bandit remnants under the signboard of the so-called coalition government to carry out provocations against Kampuchea. In their dangerous confrontation with the Indochinese countries, they have been waging an open propaganda war against Vietnam and Laos. In addition, they have also been engaging in all kinds of political conspiracies to prevent at any cost a constructive dialogue between the three Indochinese and the ASEAN member countries.

It is understandable that the U.S. imperialists' accomplices and followers in Asia detest any steps taken to improve the political climate in the region. This is because the adventurist ambitions of those outside forces that consider confrontation and enmity in Southeast Asia to be in their own interests will come to naught when the political climate in the region improves.

'Propaganda Ploy' Rebutted

OW090513 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 8 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Another unit of Vietnamese volunteer combatants is withdrawing from Kampuchea. The implementation of this withdrawal plan will be completed by the end of May.

Vietnam is withdrawing its Cuu Long unit. According to diplomatic sources, the number of combatants to be withdrawn from Kampuchea is more than 10,000. Attending the ceremony to bid farewell to the Vietnamese volunteer combatants were many newsmen, including those from the West, especially invited to Kampuchea. The newsmen could use helicopters to observe from the air the groups of combatants withdrawing from Kampuchea. Thus the observers would have a chance to see with their own eyes and realize that Vietnam's withdrawal of another volunteer unit from Kampuchea is definitely not a propaganda ploy, as some Westerners and ASEAN circles have hastily described it. The current withdrawal is part of a plan, which is strictly carried out, aimed at withdrawing, step-by-step, Vietnamese volunteer combatants. The troop withdrawal began last July. The current withdrawal of the Cuu Long unit is being implemented in accordance with the declaration of the Vientiane high-level Indochinese conference on the issue of the presence of Vietnamese volunteer combatants in Kampuchea. The declaration reads in part: The partial annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer combatants from Kampuchea will be carried out on the basis of Kampuchea's security.

In his statement to newsmen in Phnom Penh, PRK's Foreign Minister Hun Sen said: The withdrawal of another unit is made possible tanks to tangible achievements of the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defense.

The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea proves the obvious progress in consolidating the national defense potential of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, as well as its progress in building up its armed forces, developing its economy, and improving the living conditions of its people. We must, however, again point out that a direct threat to Kampuchea's security still remains. The proof of this is the tense situation along the Kampuchea-Thai border, caused by the intense armed provocations by the Pol Pot remnant troops, supported by the Thai Armed Forces.

Washington has pursued its policy of incitement in this issue. After launching a press campaign to slander Kampuchea, the Washington administration rushed arms to Thailand for deployment in the areas bordering Kampuchea.

Over the past days, leaders of the so-called Coalition Government of Kampuchea have raised their heads. For example, Norodom Sihanouk has staged a cheap farce. They affirmed that Sihanouk apparently had entered Kampuchean territory. It is hard to believe the accuracy of that affirmation.

We cannot help but agree with the remark in a recent issue of NHAN DAN published in Hanoi that Sihonouk is rapidly sliding down the path of betraying the interests of the Kampuchean people and becoming a puppet.

The above facts prove that it is too early to raise the issue of complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer units from Kampuchea. The presence of these units in Kampuchea is consistent with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter, which specify a state's right request aid from another country for national defense. It is really a surprise that among those who take part in the noisy propaganda campaign to distort the reason for the presence of Vietnamese volunteer combatants in Kampuchea are those countries which allow the United States to build military bases in their territory.

Impartial observers certainly view the withdrawal of another unit of Vietnamese combatants as a manifestation of the good will of the three Indochinese peoples, who advocate an initial dialogue between their countries and ASEAN in order to resolve the lingering problems in relations between the two groupings. We should recall here the mid-April conference of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers. The conference called on the ASEAN nations to sit down at the negotiating table, proposed the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and affirmed its readiness to consider all proposals aimed at restoring the peace in the region.

We hope that the ASEAN nations will welcome this show of good will by Vietnam and Kampuchea and that they will have a realistic, constructive attitude to the irreversible changes which are taking place in Indochina. Southeast Asian problems can be resolved only on the basis of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. A policy of good-neighborly relations, not confrontation, will lead to a good future.

NOVOYE VREMYA ATTACKS POLITYKA ARTICLES

PM091207 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19, 6 May 83 pp 18-20

[Andrey Ryzhov article: "When People Lose Their Bearings: On Some Pages in the Warsaw Weekly POLITYKA"]

[Text] A substantial shift is taking place in the social awareness of Polish working people. The shroud woven by the forces of internal and external counter-revolution is falling from their eyes. There are signs of a normalization of the situation.

The Pulse Has Become More Even

The 16 months of frontal counterrevolutionary onslaught which began in August 1980 were difficult months for the PZPR. The decision to impose martial law on 13 December 1981 was also difficult.

The pulse of public life has become more even, but of course, it is too soon to celebrate victory as yet. New evidence that counterrevolutionary elements have not given up the struggle was provided by the openly antisocialist and anti-Soviet demonstrations held recently, which were small in terms of the number of people, but noisy.

Increasing significance is today attached to the bitter struggle on the ideological front. The opponent, skilled in political mimicry, is making use of specific peculiarities of Polish society to create and maintain what is customarily called an "oppositionogenic" situation -- that is, one which constantly engenders opposition. A substantial section of the working class was led astray and deceived by Solidarity's pseudodemocratic "innovations." The petty bourgeoisie guards its self-interest to the detriment of the working people and their state, profiting from crisis. A certain section of young Poles has not yet acquired a sense of responsibility for the country's future.... Finally, can it be forgotten that Poland is still the target of a very real psychological attack from reactionary Western circles?

The Polish Communist Party has to take all these circumstances into account so as to prevent any combination of these factors from once again jeopardizing Poland's historical gains in the cause of building socialism. You cannot brush aside the acute, often antagonistic contradictions between different social strata and pay no attention to them. But it would be just as unforgivable to look dismissively and indifferently at social processes without intervening or exerting a committeed, conscious influence on their outcome.

What alternative do socialism's opponents propose as a counterweight to development according to the laws of scientific socialism? In the language of today, it is known by the elastic term "pluralism." This refers to pluralism of world outlook. You would think its supporters were trying to break down a door which was opened long ago. After all, the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party and three mass Catholic organizations exist and are active in Poland alongside the PZPR. They have their own press, their own deputies in the Sejm, their own programs, their own ideological platforms. Their "fault" is that they collaborate, cooperate with the PZPR and do not oppose the socialist system. And the pluralism of world outlook which is in question is intended, according to its supporters' view, to lead to a multiplicity of political and state solutions among which true socialism will be at best "one among many." Or will not be at all.

That is what the Solidarity leaders had in mind when they wrote in Thesis No 19 of the program proclaimed at the Gdansk congress, at the dictation of committed anticommunists from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee]: "The basis of the democracy of the Rzeczpospolita [Republic] is pluralism of world outlook and social, political and cultural pluralism."

Solidarity lost. But the idea -- imported from the West -- of "pluralism, not socialism" did not retreat to the underground together with the Solidarity extremists. In the weekly POLITYKA in late 1982, we read in an article by one of its chief journalists, K. Teplic: "It is necessary once and for all to proclaim Poland to be a land of pluralism of world outlook and political pluralism." That is not an improvisation, a slip of the tongue in the heat of polemics. It is a stance.

Long Live Spontaneity

Even today there are those among Polish journalists, writers, actors, social scientists and philosophers who adhere to positions of ideological opposition. They are, of course, deluding themselves in supposing that by each declaring their own personal "general strike" they can "freeze" the whole of socialist Poland. They are condemning their thoughts to sterility and themselves to civil nonexistence.

There are also many people who make use of every opportunity to preach views which are alien to the socialist society. Specific examples of this are provided by items published in the weekly POLITYKA. In February 1982 its then chief editor wrote: "We intend, together with our readers, to seek solutions enabling us to strengthen socialism, since socialism alone is the future of the world.... At present society faces many important problems requiring comprehensive analysis.... Has the time come for this analysis? Yes, but it must be carried out in accordance with the spirit and letter of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress." A resolution of the ninth congress, held in July 1981, says: "Journalists and party members must be guided in their activity by the party's ideology and the interests of the people and the socialist Polish state. They must engage in polemics with our party's opponents from the standpoints of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism." That all seems clear, but....

In May of last year POLITYKA published an article by Andrzej Werblan, who held a key post in the party's ideological apparatus in the seventies. In the article in question, A. Werblan basically "exposes" Marxism's "bankruptcy" in analyzing the origins of the Polish crisis. The "charge" amounts to the following: "Present-day Marxism does not devote enough attention to...the laws governing the spontaneous, elemental movement of the masses." And Solidarity, it emerges from the article, was just such a movement, and not an organized structure or the instrument of a counterrevolutionary conspiracy. It can hardly be supposed that the author does not know that Marxism has always devoted the keenest attention to spontaneous and elemental phenomena, particularly in pre-socialist formations. More likely he wanted to equate, for instance, the slaves' uprising in ancient Rome with Solidarity and to proclaim Walesa the Spartacus of our time.

Solidarity's rehabilitation ("history will credit it with much that is positive") is dictated by the desire to revise and discredit the Polish Communist Party's line of resolute struggle against the antisocialist opposition. Worshipping spontaneity leads to the negation of the organized, conscious nature of the working class led by the party. "The present-day publicists and researchers of Marxism," A. Werblan writes, "devote excessive attention to the aims and actions of leading groups, displaying a clear tendency to exaggerate their role." That is, in the specific Polish situation, to exaggerate the PZPR's role.

A. Werblan is not the only one to engage in an apology for Solidarity in the pages of POLITYKA. The same stance is occupied for instance, by J. Gawlik, who writes: "I presuppose the existence of good will and the noblest motives not only among the many millions of ordinary members of the movement, but among its leadership too....

"I believe in the nobility of their motives...I acknowledge those people's personal services and I retain respect and sympathy for many of them...." It may be recalled that the leadership included, for instance, Jurczyk who, evidently on the basis of the "noblest motives," called for communists to be hanged. There were other individuals too who were equally worthy of "sympathy" and "respect."

Between Two Extremes

This analysis of the recent past dictates predictions and recommendations for the future. A. Werblan believes that future "political crises are inevitable...." "Hopes that it may be possible to avoid...crises should be relegated to the sphere of social utopia. It is impossible(!) to implement a 'modern' policy capable of withstanding all demands, even in societies where there are no antagonistic classes." That is, in socialist societies. Why is it impossible? Because "any concept sooner or later spends itself and exhausts its creative potential." Any concept -- so that includes Marxism-Leninism.

In a word, everything is fated. Crises are inevitable. The counterrevolution is unavoidable, because it is spontaneous. The party is doomed to paralysis....

So what is to be done? How can the vicious circle be broken? POLITYKA opens a debate in its pages on the theme "Is the Existence of Political Thought Possible in Poland?" The formulation of the question is itself ambiguous. Its political ulterior motive lies in the fact that this question can be answered at will, either affirmatively: Yes, it is possible and necessary. Or negatively, reaching the conclusion so much desired by many opponents of socialism: No, it is not possible, since socialism abolishes political thought. Many political scientists and journalists have taken part in the debate, mostly revising and negating, from one standpoint or another, the Marxist-Leninist methodology of political analysis of social problems. As might be expected, they proclaim the need for an ideological tolerance restricted by nothing, by no class criteria -- in other words, for that same old omnivorous pluralism of world outlook.

Professor Jerzy Wiatr expressed his view within the framework of the discussion. He noted that "political thought exists in Poland." He scrupulously lists the following among its varieties, putting them all on a level: "the party's program documents," the views of a whole series of nonparty thinkers who do not accept scientific socialism, and the "political thought" which "also exists in the form of illegal publications or works which are published abroad but whose authors live in Poland." "Lastly," J. Wiatr says, continuing his inventory, "the political thought of Polish emigres should be included in Polish political thought.... That is natural and inevitable," the professor asserts. Why? Because it is this strange ideological hybrid which is called upon to "give definite direction to practical policy." What direction the emigres working on Paris' KULTURA or at Radio Free Europe and those counterrevolutionary elements who are sitting it out in the underground, either publishing their practical insights in the West or disseminating them in the form of antistate pamphlets, are trying to give to Poland's "practical policy" is, of course, well known to Jerzy Wiatr. But for some reason he keeps quiet about it. And he leaves these people the right to participate in the "dispute about the meaning of the people's Poland, the main direction of its international and state policy."

Fashioning "leading reformist political thought" as he sees it, J. Wiatr categorically counterposes it to "the tradition of creativity implemented on the propagandist instructions of the authorities," to "apologetics," "propaganda, or popularization" of what "has long been recognized as indisputable." In effect this is a thinly disguised attempt to deny the true supporters of scientific socialism the right to uphold their position and propagandize their viewpoint.

And what is offered in exchange? The author of the article finds "very interesting the thoughts on foreign policy factors in the people's strength" published by one of his compatriots in ...London. And he says indignantly: "Those why try to outline for Poland programs transferred from other eras or other geographical latitudes are acting with no sense of reality." It would be nice to know, professor, what eras and latitudes you have in mind.

Among whom are postulates of this kind supposed to find understanding and sympathy? L. Krasucki sees POLITYKA's main readership "in the space between the extremes of resolute support and total negation," where "most positions today are self-contradictory, fragile, unstable, unresolved, indeterminate, "where "those who look at the authorities through the prism of bitterness, disappointment, spiritual trauma and distrust, but who still want to see and hear, predominate."

This audience is indeed large. It includes broad strata of the intelligentsia. It is a vitally, historically important task once again to "attract" to the socialist pole workers in mental labor and to overcome the inertia of their attraction to the opposite pole. The Polish Communist Party, acting from clear, stable standpoints which reject any opportunist half-heartedness, can resolve this task and is already gradually doing so, despite unremitting pressure from antisocialist forces.

POLITYKA is a popular publication. As a rule its language is lively, keen and vivid. Its concepts? Varied. They include communist concepts. On reading POLITYKA it is essential to compare it with PZPR publications and the texts of party documents. Otherwise you very soon lose your bearings in assessing what is happening in Poland, what is being discussed, where the PZPR and the country are going, and how.

POLITYKA, which has the words "Proletarians of the world, unite!" on its first page, regards it as normal for it to propagandize views which are alien to the proletarian, communist ideology. A whole series of items are aimed directly at making the party either regenerate itself or renounce its leading role in society. In an interview for the Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci [interviewee not specified] the following assessment of the PZPR was given: "The party has fallen apart and become bankrupt -- intellectually and politically, it is incapable of organizing society or leading the country out of catastrophe, and still less of defending the state." The months which have elapsed since that interview have not confirmed this categorical diagnosis. The PZPR, purging itself of many people ideologically and politically alien to it, has averted catastrophe and defended the socialist state.

Hybrids, Hybrids, Hybrids...

All this time POLITYKA has offered its readers a strange hybrid of scientific socialism and pseudoscientific and at times downright antisocialist concepts, as if deliberately trying to disarm the party. Thus in its pages J. Cegla reproached the PZPR for being "unwilling and unable to renounce the penetration of all strata of society." Many items in the weekly have regularly stressed the existence of an alleged organic contradiction between the authorities (this invariable means the PZPR) and society. The counterposition is clearly incorrect. Can you ignore the historical fact that it was under the PZPR's leadership that Polish society reached a high level of economic and cultural development, while Poland took a weighty, worthy place in the world community? It is a deliberate counterposition, since after stating that the contradiction is a "clinical case," you can prescribe a formula for the party's regeneration which "will reconcile society with the party." For instance, consent to the primacy of spontaneity over conscious activity by the masses led by the party. Or the adoption -- recommended by Professor M. Stepien -- of a "new social philosophy" elaborated by Solidarity's Catholic adviser, the priest Jo Tyszner, alongside or instead of Marxism-Leninism.

K. Teplic offers his own cure -- the "rebirth of the Polish Socialist Party" and a return to political activity by "those of its elements who did not formerly adopt a Marxist-Leninist platform (and refused to join the PZPR together with the members of the Polish Workers Party -- A.R.), but adhered to the positions of Polish socialism." What has given rise to the urgent need for such a transformation of the PZPR and for a return to socialist Poland's prehistory and to the right-wing social democratic alternative which was rejected by the Polish people? The fact that, as is clear from M. Dobroczynski's article, "departure from the generally correctly functioning pre-1948 Polish economic model (in other words, the transition to building socialism -- A.R.) did not, as is known, bring the country the expected benefit." Therefore, if the entire postwar period is written off and you return to 36 years ago,it is possible, K. Teplic predicts, "to hope for the establishment of a system of socialist democracy in Poland without precedent in the history of 'real socialism.'" When I read that sentence I immediately recalled another, very similar one from the program manifesto of J. Kuron, one of the leaders of the underground organization KSS-KOR: "A system such as has never existed in mankind's history should be created in Poland."

It seems to me that POLITYKA is allergic to real socialism. It nearly always encloses those two words -- as, for instance, DIE WELT or THE NEW YORK TIMES does -- in meaningful, arrogant quotation marks, as if to shun something unworthy of Poland and the Poles. J. Cegla advocates the creation of "the conditions for the resumption of dialogue which, on the basis of realism and renewed political imagination among all partners, will define a Polish model of the socialist political system approved by society." As if Poland still had to begin building socialism! As if the socialism that has been built, with all its merits and shortcomings, were not a Polish model, but some kind of alien model imposed on the Poles from outside!

This Fatal Geopolitics

You cannot build any kind of socialism if you fail to consider national peculiarities attentively and forget about objective laws. That is axiomatic. But a whole series of articles in POLITYKA introduces into the readers' minds the magic formula of "true," "Polish," "unprecedented" socialism. The leitmotiv "The country of pluralism of world outlook and political pluralism" is called upon above all to be a "bridge," an "intermediary" between East and West. That is, not quite capitalism, but not real socialism either. "Latins among Slavs and Slavs among Latins," they used to say. The "impossibility" for Poland of "following its own path" is explained as a rule, in terms of a "geopolitical factor" which is invariably used by Western political scientists too.

D. Passent, first deputy chief editor of POLITYKA, confides in the readers and writes: "We are aware of your unfavorable attitude toward real socialism, and although we cannot agree with you on this question, all the same we respect your viewpoint. You must understand that our geopolitical location forces us to follow some kind of socialist path of development and that every revolt which violates that status is doomed to defeat. The only way out of this situation is to reconcile ourselves to destiny, to the system, and at the same time to gamble on perfecting it and reforming it in general."

J. Gawlik expresses himself still more clearly on this theme, in unison with Western political scientists who have put forward the formula "Poland is the victim of the postwar division of Europe." He writes: "The important conferences at Yalta and Potsdam warned that as a society and as a people we have no alternative to the struggle for existence and prosperity in the circumstances conditioned by those conferences.... The revision of the Yalta agreements must be sought...." Once again, I cannot refrain from a direct comparison.

Arguments about the unenviable lot "imposed on Poland by the Yalta Conference" are a favorite theme with that traitor to the Polish people E. Rurarz, former Polish ambassador to Japan, now on tour in the United States.

D. Passent hints: "You do not have to be a Marxist or a specialist in dialectics to see that history is constant movement, that its mills grind slowly but inevitably and that the Vienna and Versailles treaties disintegrated although those who signed them believed they were decreeing the order for eternity." A more than transparent hint....

And D. Passent sets off for Tokyo, interviews Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and publishes the interview in the 5 March 1983 issue. The minister extols the common U.S. and Japanese views "on such values as freedom and democracy, the market economy and free trade," justifies Washington's militarist course and tries to discredit the new Soviet peace initiatives and cast aspersions on Soviet foreign policy in general. In a postscript to the interview the POLITYKA editorial office basically agrees with the anti-Soviet thrust of S. Abe's remarks, asserting that it is necessary to "objectively assess the problem of the world equilibrium of forces." What "objectivity"!

In the spring of last year an anthology was published in Paris which included, alongside all kinds of counterrevolutionary proclamations published by the underground in Poland, certain articles from POLITYKA. Reviewing this little book for the newspaper LE MONDE, the anticommunist Bernard (Feron) wrote that in POLITYKA "articles were found which were a real model of the genre as regards boldness of tone and the quality of what could be called the 'mise-en-scene.' Reading them, we found ourselves, so to speak, a hundred miles away from the banalities generated in the countries of 'real socialism' by propaganda time-servers." A high assessment. Merited?

I recently read in POLITYKA a touching poem by Agnieszka Osecka. It included these lines:

The sun of tenderness is extinguished in me,
My eyes cannot see,
My ears cannot hear,
My heart cannot respond,
And my thoughts keep roaming around alien sidewalks, bars, barracks, stories, stations, beds, attics, barrooms.

What despondent wanderings!

POLAND'S PRON CONGRESS OPENS, JARUZELSKI SPEAKS

Congress Opens 7 May

PM091408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Congress Opens"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May -- The first Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which was created on the initiative of the PZPR and other Polish parties and organizations, has opened in Warsaw today.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other Polish leaders are taking part in the congress' work.

The delegates will discuss and ratify the movement's policy declaration, determine the fundamental directions and methods of its activity, and adopt rules.

Jaruzelski on Role of PRON

PM100957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May (TASS) -- The first congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), which was set up on the initiative of the PZPR and other parties and mass organizations in Poland, continues its work here. The program report notes that socialism has become the meaning and the guarantee of the social, economic and political existence of a free and sovereign Poland. It creates the conditions for its security and opportunities for favorable development. On this basis we want to work effectively for the rebirth of the people and the state. The PRON has been created and is being shaped as a stable element of the socialist political system in Poland.

We are opening an important page in Poland's socio-political history, said W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, speaking at the congress. The need for an agreement has not just emerged today. The party and the people's power have not retreated from this concept even during the most trying times. We want to overcome the difficulties that have been built up through broad democratic reforms and with a restricted use of emergency powers.

The objectives which lie before Polish society, the speaker went on, are unattainable in a state of internal disunity. They are unattainable without those international guarantees which are ensured for us by our alliance with the Soviet Union and participation in the Warsaw Pact, without the leading role of the party and a strong state, and without socialist democracy.

Speaking of the party's role in the movement, W. Jaruzelski noted that the Constitution determines its place in society, but the most essential thing is that the party is the defender of the interests of the main social force -- the working class -- and that it expresses to the full and implements the interests of socialism. This determines the special political and moral responsibility of the party for the successful development of the movement. A year and a half ago, he went on, our country had become one of the most important, if not the most important, testing grounds of the "cold war" for the present U.S. Administration. This was not a matter of "human rights". It was all about attempts to establish imperialist domination over the world, and about interference in the internal affairs of sovereign people.

With regard to the 38th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, the speaker stressed that the Soviet Army made a decisive contribution to achieving victory. Socialism opened up before Poland broad prospects for development. We carry an immense responsibility before our homeland and before the socialist community, before Europe and the whole world, said W. Jaruzelski in conclusion. May the socialist sovereign state of Poles be a stable and constructive factor of peace in Europe.

SEJM RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC PLAN REPORTED

PM091056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sejm Resolution"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May -- A PAP-distributed resolution by the Polish Sejm, which has approved at its session the country's national economic plan, emphasizes that the state plan for Poland's economic and social development for 1983-85 is aimed at resolving the Food Program, improving the population's housing conditions, combating inflation, and restoring a balance between supply and demand.

The document points out that Poland finds itself at the beginning of a long and difficult path leading toward the restoration of economic potential and the improvement of the population's living standards. Therefore, barriers hindering the attainment of these goals should be consistently removed. The country's external debt is a factor which will hamper national economic development in the next 3 years.

In order to raise the working people's material prosperity and cultural standard it is essential to restore a smoothly functioning national economy, and Poland's interests in the international division of labor also demand improved methods of economic management and full mobilization of all the people's forces, resources and creative potential.

The 3-year plan envisages increasing the production of means of production for agriculture at least 20 percent compared with 1982, ensuring the supply of 175,000 tractors and building 530-590,000 apartments. Measures are planned to increase sharply product quality and reduce the number of capital construction projects. The extension of economic cooperation with CEMA countries has been termed a fundamental factor in stimulating the country's further economic development.

HONECKER CONCLUDES VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Stoph at Moscow Motor Plant

PM061242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Rally of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Excerpts] On 4 May the GDR party and state delegation headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, visited the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant.

The delegation was accompanied by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.N. Polyakov, minister of automotive industry; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputh chief of the CPSU Central Committee section; and P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

E. Honecker made an entry in the plant's honored visitors book.

A large friendship rally was held at the plant. The assemblage cordially greeted E. Honecker and the other emissaries from the fraternal country.

The audience gave a warm welcome to the speech at W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who conveyed to the collective fraternal militant greetings from GDR motor vehicle builders and all the republic's working people.

Stoph Addresses Auto Workers

AU061812 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 83 p 3

[Address by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at a meeting with the Lenin Komsomol auto workers in Moscow on 4 May]

[Text] Dear Soviet comrades and friends! On behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, and all members of the party and state delegation of the GDR, I thank you for the extremely cordial reception which you granted to us here in the Moscow "Lenin Komsomol" Motor Works.

Allow me to convey to you the fraternal militant greetings of the workers and all working people of our republic, particularly our motor workers. Our visit in the Soviet Union, the importance of which is even now clearly recognizable for the further purposeful deepening of the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, will be met with a vivid response in our country and of course among your colleagues in the GDR.

The Soviet Contribution Is Decisive for Securing Peace

The short tour of your enterprise was very interesting to us. We are impressed by the high efficiency of your plant and its important share in the development of the automobile industry of the USSR. Behind these good results there are the industriousness, technical skill, and discipline of the metalworkers, assemblers, and designers, of all employees of your plant, among whom there is a large number of young people. We were able to study the preparation for the production of the new Model 21-41 and were briefed on the comprehensive measures to modernize the plant that are connected with it.

We wholeheartedly congratulate you on the outstanding working deeds in socialist competition and wish you much success in solving the forthcoming great tasks. Thus you are making a precious contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th congress and the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The communists and all working people of the GDR have the greatest respect for the significant results which the Soviet people are achieving under the leadership of the glorious party of Lenin in improving the developed socialist society, for it is through this that the strength of the country is growing, a country which has become the standard bearer since the Great October Socialist Revolution of mankind's progress and is making a decisive contribution to preserving peace. The GDR and the Soviet Union are pursuing the same socialist and communist aims. Our alliance is based on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our fraternal alliance is deeply rooted in the revolutionary struggles of the workers class of both countries. Therefore, we are proud of having the sincere friendship of the Soviet Union in continuation of this tested tradition and of being most closely allied with it by daily work.

Comrades! With deep gratitude we commemorate now once again the world historic liberation deed of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War. It also opened to our people the path to a new future, to socialism. Please accept the most cordial congratulations of the GDR citizens on the occasion of the forthcoming 38th anniversary of the victory.

You can be assured: The memory of the immeasurable courage and the untold sacrifices of the Soviet people in this war unleashed by German fascism will forever live in the minds of our people.

Today when peace is once again most severely threatened by the "campaign against communism" pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, it is good to remember the lessons of history. Socialism and peace are one -- in contrast to imperialism, socialism has never been and is not now a source of wars. In socialism the power is growing which can check the warmongerers. Thanks to enormous efforts and great sacrifices, the USSR has once and forever broken the military superiority of imperialism. The preservation of the military-strategic parity between socialism and imperialism has been and will remain the most important guarantee for securing peace, for the existence of mankind.

We Support the USSR Proposals

We most resolutely oppose the deployment of U.S. nuclear first strike weapons in Western Europe. We resolutely support the idea to free Europe and the world from all kinds of nuclear arms.

The GDR, whose territory lies at the borderline of socialism and imperialism, of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, feels a special responsibility for peace. It has been and will remain the supreme principle of our foreign policy to work with all our strength for this highest possession of mankind in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. With all our strength we support the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union for strengthening international security and for bridling the arms race.

The GDR fully agrees with the new far-reaching proposals which the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, made yesterday on reducing nuclear arms in Europe and resolutely supports their implementation. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states show the way to improving the international situation and to preserving peace.

Purposeful Toward the Joint Task

Dear comrades and friends!

We are highly pleased that in implementing the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975, the fraternal relations between our two states have experienced a stronger and stronger deepening and development. Everywhere there has been purposeful work in solving joint tasks.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation is developing very dynamically. In accordance with the plan, we are implementing a program of specialization and cooperation of production which contains the tasks of our cooperation till the end of this decade. With growing benefit we are cooperating in those fields in which the most important decisions for the future of our countries are made, such as microelectronics, robot technology, machine engineering and chemistry. Priority is given to cooperation in material economics, in introducing new technologies, and in producing consumer goods and foodstuffs.

The ties of friendship linking our peoples are manifold. The fruitful partnership relations between our capitals, Berlin and Moscow, demonstrate this convincingly.

The assemblers from the Oberspree and Moskabel cable plants, the machine tool workers from Berlin Marzahn and the "Red Proletarian" plant and the construction workers of our capitals are conducting on-the-spot performance comparisons in their enterprises and utilizing the experiences of partners to increase the efficiency and quality of production.

The workers of our capitals are thus also advancing in strengthening and deepening the friendship and cooperation of our peoples in an exemplary way. Many thousands of collectives are tightening the bonds of friendship daily and are increasing the benefits of our relations by their internationalist cooperation.

Comrades!

The inseparable alliance with the party and the country of Lenin and the close cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries allow us to start new demanding tasks with confidence.

The communists and all working people of the GDR are making great achievements for universally strengthening their socialist state in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Thus in 1983 when we, together with all progressive people in the world, are celebrating the 165th birthday and the 100th death anniversary of Karl Marx, we are all honoring, in the way of Lenin, the founder of scientific socialism, the greatest son of the German people.

To accelerate the scientific-technological progress, resolutely reduce the consumption of raw materials and energy, more efficiently use machines and equipment as well as working time -- this is the demand of the intensive development of the national economy which the GDR working people are meeting with increasing success.

We Feel Ourselves Among Comrades-in-Arms

The competition in the Karl Marx year will make it possible to exceed by 1 percent the increase of labor productivity in the entire national economy of the GDR planned for 1983. This also demonstrates the enormous possibilities of the liberated work which Karl Marx predicted.

Dear comrades! Allow me to once again most cordially thank you for the fraternal reception and the eventful hours in your plant. From the first moment of our visit we felt that we were among friends, comrades, and comrades-in-arms.

We are convinced that the stay of our delegation in your country, the comradely and fruitful exchange of views which the SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker conducted with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Andropov, our talks with the other leading comrades of the party and the Soviet state, and the numerous meetings with the Soviet working people will give new strong stimuli to the great cause of our inseparable friendship.

Be assured: The GDR will always be a close and reliable alliance partner of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for socialism and peace.

Long live the glorious Soviet workers class and its avant garde, the CPSU!

Long live the eternal fraternal alliance of the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union!

Long live socialism and peace!

Talks With Kunayev, Rusakov

LD051737 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Honecker arrived in Alma-Ata. At the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee there was a conversation between Comrades Honecker and Kunayev.

Comrade Kunayev warmly and cordially welcomed the envoys of the GDR people. He familiarized the German friends with the activity of the republic's party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the tasks proposed in the speeches of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Erich Honecker expressed warm thanks for the cordiality and hospitality extended to the party and state delegation of the GDR. He described the work of the SED in fulfilling the decisions of the party's 10th congress. Speaking about the successfully completed talks in Moscow between the leaders of the USSR and the GDR, Erich Honecker stressed their exceptionally important significance for the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the two states and he expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Andropov for constant attention to matters of deepening and developing relations between the two countries.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, other members of the party and state delegation, and also leaders of Kazakhstan took part in the conversation. Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials were present at the talks.

The GDR delegation visited the Glory Memorial in Alma-Ata and laid a wreath. The guests paid tribute with a minute's silence to the Soviet fighting men and representatives of many nations and ethnic groups of the USSR who during the years of the Great Patriotic War defended the freedom and independence of our motherland and who brought the liberation of the peoples of Europe from Hitlerite fascism.

Comrades Kunayev and Rusakov and other officials attended the wreath-laying ceremony.

Mittag Addresses Alma-Ata Workers

LD060818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The GDR Party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, continued to familiarize itself with the sights of Kazakhstan today. The envoys from the GDR were welcomed in a warm and fraternal manner by the workers and employees of the Alma-Ata 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution Cotton Combine. The guests visited the shops, looked around the spinning and weaving mills of the combine, and saw samples of fabric produced there. They held talks with the management of the enterprise and its workers.

At a meeting with representatives of the combine's workers a speech was made by Comrade Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The GDR and the USSR, he said, have one common objective. This is to do all they can to strengthen socialism, to preserve peace, and, in the interests of this, to go on strengthening the indissoluble alliance between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR and the close-knit combat collaboration between our parties. In this respect the delegations headed by the general secretaries of the Central Committees of our parties, Comrades Andropov and Honecker, held successful talks in Moscow in a spirit of fraternal unity. We confirmed the course of tested, fraternal alliance. All this is imbued with profound confidence in the invincible strength of socialism which today increasingly represents the embodiment of mankind's hopes for life without exploitation and in conditions of peace.

The people of the GDR, the guest continued, profoundly approve and comprehensively support the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at preserving peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. We welcome the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade Andropov. From the bottom of our hearts we thank the CPSU and the Soviet state for the great and untiring work which they are doing in the interests of a peaceful future for mankind, Comrade Mittag said in conclusion.

On the same day Erich Honecker and the members of his delegation looked round the high-altitude Medeo sports complex, where many skaters from the GDR have also made outstanding achievements. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Kunayev, Axen Luncheon Toasts

LD061456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] The GDR party-state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, continued to familiarize itself with the sights of Kazakhstan today.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the republic Council of Ministers gave a lunch in honor of the GDR delegation. During the lunch, Comrades Kunayev and Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, exchanged friendly toasts. During the afternoon the delegation left for Tashkent. At the airport they were seen off by Comrade Kunayev and other Kazakh leaders.

Further on Toasts, Departure

LD061138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0855 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] Alma-Ata, 6 May (ADN) — The GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker has ended its visit to Kazakhstan. In Alma-Ata Friday, leading Kazakh SSR figures said a very cordial farewell to them. Hundreds of residents of Alma-Ata showed their solidarity once again with the guests at the capital's airport. The next stop in the visit is the Uzbek capital, Tashkent.

At a dinner [as received] in honor of the GDR party and state delegation given by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, Dinmukhamed Kunayev expressed the joy of the people of Kazakhstan at the visit and at the results of the talks in Moscow with which the bonds of fruitful cooperation between the two fraternally allied parties and countries have been further strengthened.

SED Politburo member Herman Axen paid tribute to the enormous construction achievements of the Kazakh workers and the close alliance between the GDR and Kazakhstan and all of the Soviet Union. He also said that peace today is being threatened by the most aggressive imperialist circles. New U.S. medium-range missiles are to be stationed in Western Europe and thus the military-strategic balance is to be disturbed.

In view of this, the GDR is aware of its responsibility on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, Axen added. "As the Western outpost of socialism, as a loyal ally of the USSR and of all fraternal countries of the Warsaw Treaty, we thus combine our steadfast socialist peace policy with revolutionary vigilance and all-round strengthening of the power and defense capability of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil." Together with the Soviet Union, the other states of the socialist community and all people of good will, the GDR will use all its powers to prevent a nuclear inferno. With the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty, in the pioneering proposals of Yuriy Andropov, the devotees of peace all over the world have "a contemporary, realistic program to attain a lasting peace in the world."

Arrival in Tashkent

LD061314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1019 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Tashkent 6 May (ADN) -- The party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker arrived in Tashkent on Friday. On behalf of the more than 17 million inhabitants of Uzbekistan, Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Central Committee; Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; and other figures offered their fraternal greetings to Erich Honecker and the other guests.

Rashidov, Kloditz at Tashkent Dinner

LD062139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Tashkent, 6 May (ADN) -- The talks with Yuriy Andropov and the exchange of experiences with leading Soviet public figures in Moscow were extremely fruitful. The visit will contribute to the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State to the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party on his arrival in Tashkent on Friday. The talks in Moscow underlined the joint aim of developing even closer militant ties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and further strengthening the economic foundations of friendship.

The head of the GDR party and state delegation pointed out that the GDR is undergoing stable and dynamic development in close alliance with the Soviet Union within the community of socialist states. It is making an active contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states united in the Warsaw Treaty and to resolving the most important task of the present-day, that of safeguarding peace.

Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, welcomed the GDR guests by saying that it is of great significance that the people who, for the first time, had built socialism, and who, for the first time had established a workers' and farmers' state on German soil, today fought shoulder to shoulder for socialism and peace.

He informed them about the development of the Central Asian Soviet Republic, which has transformed itself from a former colonial backwater country into a socialist state with modern industry and agriculture as a result of the October Revolution and with the support of the other Soviet peoples. Uzbekistan makes a considerable contribution to the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. Cotton exports to the GDR increase year by year. Products from the engineering and electrotechnical sphere and numerous other industrial branches are imported from the GDR. GDR machinery and equipment is held in high esteem in the Uzbekistan SSR, Sharaf Rashidov said.

During the day the GDR delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin memorial and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Tashkent. In the evening the delegation visited the Palace of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR.

At a dinner given in honor of the GDR delegation, Rashidov paid tribute in his toast to the friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, and between the CPSU and the SED. The official visit by the GDR party and state delegation and its fruitful talks will undoubtedly lend new impetus to the further development and deepening of the fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples in the interest of peace and socialism, in the interests of our common communist cause, Rashidov stressed.

The GDR regards as its highest dictate of policy that of contributing to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace, closely allied to the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries. This was stated by Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Council, in his reply. A feasible and acceptable path to all realistically-minded people had been shown by the constructive and realistic initiatives of the USSR and the member states of the Warsaw Treaty. The GDR fully and completely supports the Soviet Union's policy for improving the international situation.

Honecker Returns to Berlin

LD071020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, was welcomed today with flowers, folk music, and dances by workers of Leninskiy Put kolkhoz of Kommunisticheskiy Rayon in Tashkent Oblast. The guests were hailed by leaders of production, the rayon, and the kolkhoz. Comrade Honecker thanked those assembled for the warm and cordial welcome. Our peoples, he said, are fighting in single formation for peace and socialism.

In a speech to the farmers, Comrade Felfe, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the SED Central Committee, remarked that the visit of the GDR delegation to the Soviet Union was one more striking demonstration of the friendship and fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the two countries. The successful talks of our delegations led by Comrades Andropov and Honecker, he said, the talks and meetings on the tour of the Soviet Union, have shown the unity of our views and ambitions in the struggle for the triumph of socialism. Your leading kolkhoz, in which people of many nationalities toil, is an example of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy in building a happy life in formerly backward regions. The guest emphasized that the members of the delegation would never forget the warmth and cordiality of the meetings on Soviet soil. It will inspire us, he declared, in the struggle for the happiness of new generations of the two fraternal peoples.

On the same day, the GDR party-state delegation, which has been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers; left Tashkent for Berlin. At the airport, Comrade Honecker and members of the delegation were seen off by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Usmankhoyzhayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbek SSR; Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbek SSR; Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials.

USSR-GDR Communique

LD071453 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1412 GMT 7 May 83

["Joint Communique on the Results of the Official Friendly Visit to the Soviet Union of a GDR Party and Government Delegation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- Herewith follows the full text of the joint communique:

At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, a GDR party and government delegation led by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 3-7 May 1983.

The visit passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding as is characteristic of relations between the two parties and countries.

The GDR party and state delegation laid wreaths and flowers at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall and at the K. Marx statue.

Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, with the Order of Lenin and a Gold Star of Hero of the Soviet Union. E. Honecker has been presented with this Supreme Soviet award for his active participation in the struggle against fascism, his outstanding services to strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR, and for his great contribution to the cause of peace and to strengthening the positions of socialism.

In addition to Moscow, the GDR delegation visited the Kazakh and Uzbek SSR's, held meetings with the working people and was acquainted with the work of industrial and agricultural enterprises and with the activity of party and administrative bodies. Everywhere the representatives of the German socialist state were given a cordial and hearty welcome.

During the visit talks were held in which the following participated.

On the Soviet side: Yu V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K. V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and P. A. Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR.

And on the GDR side: E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; H. Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; W. Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; J. Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; E. Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of state security; G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; M. Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; H. Homann, deputy chairman of Council of State and chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; E. Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany; L. Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs; H. Toeplitz, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; G. Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED Central Committee Department of International Relations; and E. Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR.

During the talks further deepening the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR and strengthening ties between the CPSU and the SED were discussed. The sides exchanged information about the political and national-economic situations in their countries, dwelling particularly on the progress made to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. Topical problems connected with the contemporary international situation and the international communist and workers movement were examined.

The GDR party and state delegation conveyed greetings to Soviet communists and all of the Soviet people on the forthcoming 38th anniversary of the victory over Hiterite fascism. The memory of the heroism and sacrifices of the Soviet people and admiration for this exploit of liberation, which was of historic and worldwide significance, will live on forever in the consciousness of the GDR people.

1. The parties to the talks noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the CPSU and SED policy aimed at the all-round development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and GDR. The links between the two countries are becoming increasingly close and strong in all spheres of party, state, economic and social life. Their fraternal alliance, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, has become an important factor in realizing the tasks of socialist and communist construction, in strengthening the socialist community and in consolidating peace and security in Europe.

The combat unity of the CPSU and the SED is the moving force behind the cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. The cooperation between the two parties is growing deeper year by year. It is imbued with comradely trust and is characterized by coinciding views on all the most important questions today. Regular meetings between leading figures of the CPSU and the SED have become a firm practice and make a good contribution to the mutual exchange of experiences and coordination of policy. The sides intend to continue to constantly develop and enrich interparty relations.

The great importance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid of 7 October 1975, which is consistently given renewed life in the interests of both states, was stressed. The course of further drawing together the peoples of the USSR and the GDR, which is the cornerstone of this treaty, will continue to be the main direction in the development of relations between the two countries.

The sides came out in favor of further improving political and ideological cooperation, and cooperation between scientific establishments, the mass media and popular educational bodies and public organizations. Attention was paid to the necessity of improving the effectiveness of cultural links and of exchanging spiritual values.

At the talks a positive assessment was given to the state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and to the progress in implementing the program of specialization and cooperation in production between the USSR and the GDR for the period through 1990. Experience gained in coordinating the national economic plans of the USSR and the GDR, uniting their material and labor resources with the aim of exploiting natural wealth, constructing major production projects, developing and introducing the latest scientific-technical and production decisions allows the task of achieving an even higher level of cooperation between the national economies to be put on the agenda.

In accordance with this, it was recognized that is necessary to take measures aimed at coordinating economic policy more closely. The main directions for deepening economic, scientific and technical links were defined. Attention is to be paid chiefly to intensifying public-sector production in every possible way.

The USSR and GDR in the future will continue to actively promote the deepening of the process of socialist economic integration and the unification of efforts to solve the problems being put forward by the scientific and technical revolution. In this connection, the conviction was expressed that the forthcoming summit meeting of CEMA member states in Moscow will open up a new stage in their fruitful, multilateral cooperation.

The USSR and GDR are fully resolved to continue to make a contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community and to safeguarding the reliable security of the alliance of fraternal states united in the Warsaw Treaty, which is particularly important in the current international situation.

II. The participants in the talks expressed serious concern over the increase in tension in the world brought about by the policy of the U.S. militarist circles which are striving to destroy the existing balance of power and to achieve military supremacy. The U.S. Administration is implementing armaments programs which are unprecedented in scale, is drawing up various doctrines for waging a nuclear war from "limited" to "protracted," and is openly laying claim to world hegemony. The United States is attempting to organize an anticommunist "crusade," is interfering in the internal affairs of other states under the pretext of "defending U.S. interests," and is setting up plots and stirring up conflicts in various parts of the globe.

It was noted that the United States aggressive course is not only directed against the socialist community. It is deeply hostile to the interests of all peoples and the whole of mankind and is pushing the world toward a nuclear catastrophe.

The exchange of views confirmed the common conviction that at present there is no task more urgent than to eliminate the military threat. Nuclear war cannot be allowed whether big or small, total or limited. It is necessary to break the course of events and bring the world back to the path of relaxing international tension. The GDR delegation emphasized that the commitment unilaterally undertaken by the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons first demonstrates its responsible approach to the destinies of the peoples and reaffirms that socialism and peace are indivisible.

The USSR and the GDR, with other socialist countries, are fully determined to steadfactly pursue the Leninist policy of peace and security for the peoples and to insistently and energetically struggle to curb the arms race. The sides noted in this respect the enormous importance of the Political Declaration adopted by the Prague Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The proposals contained in it are a clear and specific program for improving the international political climate and a realistic alternative to the imperialist course of political and military confrontation.

The USSR and the GDR will consistently strive to realize the peaceful initiatives formulated in the declaration and to this end are prepared to cooperate constructively with all interested states. In addition, the topicality of the proposal put forward in Prague that a treaty be concluded on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the parties to the Warsaw Treaty, on the one hand, and the parties to the North Atlantic alliance, on the other, was particularly stressed. The conclusion of such a treaty would radically improve the situation both militarily and politically.

Both sides are resolutely in favor of bridling the arms race and the nuclear arms race above all. They feel that the policies of states today should be judged above all on the stand they take on this issue.

The GDR delegation declared its full support for the proposals on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments made recently by the Soviet Union. These proposals, strictly based on the principle of equality and equal security for both sides, open up the opportunity to attenuate [oslabet] military confrontation and to reach agreements on radically reducing nuclear arsenals.

The USSR and GDR considr the "interim option" put forward by Washington at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear armaments in Europe to be unacceptable. This option, just like the notorious "zero option," ultimately pursues one goal: to attempt to foist unilateral disarmament on the Soviet Union and its allies. It is quite obvious that they are designed not to achieve a mutally acceptable agreement but to deceive the public.

The appearance of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of the West European countries will create a serious threat not only for the European Continent but also for the whole world. It will lead to a new round in the arms race. The Soviet Union would be faced with the need to take measures in response in order to maintain the military-strategic balance. However, these, as the Soviet leadership has stressed on more than one occasion, would be measures forced upon it. The USSR prefers to solve this question not by building up armaments but with an agreement with the Unites States on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of equality and equal security. The GDR delegation stated its full support for the Soviet positon.

Agreement in Geneva on medium-range weapons is possible. For this, however, the West must abondon its unconstructive line and proceed by taking account of the legitimate interests of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member states. Thus it is up to the United States and its NATO allies.

A reduction in the nuclear confrontation in Europe would be promoted by created non-nuclear zones in various regions there. The USSR and GDR in principle have a positive attitude toward the initiative by the Swedish Government to create a zone on the European Continent free of nuclear battlefield weapons. They are ready to take part in talks on this matter. The Soviet side welcomed the agreement by the GDR to include all of its territory in the proposed zone on condition that the principle of equality and equal security in relations between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO countries is observed.

During their discussion of other issues concerning strengthening peace in Europe, the sides stressed that they intend consistently to adhere to the fundamental course of continuing and developing the process that was started by the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, and of implementing the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The USSR and the GDR come out against any attempts to drag out or, worse, to block the work of the Madrid meeting, and are in favor of its successful conclusion as early as possible with the adoption of a meaningful and balanced final document, including a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building and security measures and disarmament in Europe. The hope was expressed that all other participants in the Madrid forum would also show an equal interest in ensuring a positive conclusion to the meeting.

The basis for mutual understanding, trust and cooperation in Europe is unconditional respect for the existing territorial and political realities, and strict observance of the agreements signed by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia with the Federal Republic of Germany, which are based on those realities, as well as the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. In this connection, concern was expressed over the revival of revanchist trends among reactionary circles in the FRG. The USSR and the GDR have always given and will continue to give a firm rebuff to such trends. Any attempts to damage the sovereign rights of the GDR or to interfere in its internal affairs will also meet with strong opposition.

The danger to European peace represented by the excessively high concentration of troops and conventional armaments in central Europe was again pointed out. The USSR and the GDR are convinced that the new proposals they presented jointly with the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR at the Vienna talks on 17 February this year enable the "numbers barrier," artifically created by the Western powers, to be surmounted, and the deadlock at the talks to be broken. The sides expect the Western partners to take as serious and as responsible an attitude as possible to these proposals, and to demonstrate at long last -- not by words, but by actions -- the political will needed for the achievement of a mutually-acceptable accord.

Ridding Europe of chemical weapons is one of the important thrusts of the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security on the continent of Europe. The parties to the talks again spoke out in favor of the realization of this topical task, jointly with the other European states.

The sides condemned the criminal, aggressive policy of Israel toward the Arab states, a policy which is leading to a further serious exacerbation of the situation in that region of the world. Responsibility for this is also borne by the United States, which pursues a policy of encouragement for the Zionist aggressors and the perpetuation of their occupation of Arab lands, of creating disunity among Arab countries, interference in their internal affairs, and of widening its direct military presence in the region.

The USSR and the GDR state their firm support for Syria in the face of unceasing military provocations by Israel, and also their invariable solidarity with the struggle by the Arab people of Palestine for their national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. They demand the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories that they have occupied since 1967, including Lebanon. It was again stressed that the legitimate rights and interests of all peoples of the Near East can be guaranteed only by means of collective efforts by all the interested sides aimed at achieving a just and all-embracing settlement.

The USSR and the GDR come out resolutely against the increasing interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the states of Central America and its attempts to prevent the peoples of that region from determining their own destiny. They are in solidarity with the struggle by the Nicaraguan people for freedom and independence.

The sides condemned the aggressive actions being carried out by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against neighboring states in southern Africa, and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. The participants in the talks spoke out in favor of immediately granting independence to Namibia on the basis of implementation of the full range of UN decisions on the issue, including Security Council Resolution No 435.

The USSR and the GDR express their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle against intrigues by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction. They welcome the initiatives put forward at the meeting of the leaders of those countries in Vientiane in February aimed at reducing tension in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace, stability and good-neighborliness.

The participants noted the important role being played in modern conditions by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to preserve peace and for disarmament, for safeguarding the right of the peoples to independent development, and for reshaping international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. The USSR and the GDR assess positively the decisions of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries held in New Delhi, aimed at achieving these ends.

The sides will continue to make the necessary efforts to enhance the role of the United Nations in safeguarding international peace and security and developing peaceful cooperation among states in accordance with the UN Charter.

III. The participants in the talks expressed the solidarity of the CPSU and the SED with the international communist and working-class movement. They consider the crucial time that mankind is now living through insistently demands unity of action among communists in the struggle for peace and for the security of peoples, and requires that they should draw closer together on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The teaching of Karl Marx -- of whom the 165th birth anniversary and the death centenary are being marked this year by the whole of progressive mankind -- is powerfully attractive to the minds of men. The great ideas of Marx and Engels, raised to a new height by the genius of Lenin, are exerting a most profound influence upon the entire course of historic development. The USSR and the GDR will continue along the path indicated by the Marxist-Leninist science of socialism and communism.

The great theoretical and practical significance of the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," held in Berlin, was noted.

The talks demonstrated the complete unity of views of the sides on the matters discussed.

The GDR party and government delegation invited a party and government delegation of the USSR to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Honecker Cables Andropov En Route

LD071636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram from on board his aircraft to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The message reads:

Leaving the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we feel an inner need to thank you wholeheartedly for your cordial hospitality. The atmosphere of frankness, trust and close unity which met us everywhere in your country produced a profound impression upon us. The talks with you demonstrated anew our mutual determination to deepen and develop the fraternal ties between our parties and states in the interests of constructing socialism and communism, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states, and in the name of ensuring peace. We are profoundly convinced that the results of the visit will give fresh, powerful stimuli to the deepening of all-round cooperation and the strengthening of our fraternal alliance.

We wish you, dear Comrade Andropov, the CPSU, and the entire Soviet people, fresh great successes in building communism and ensuring peace, Erich Honecker's telegram states.

TASS ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANESE SITUATION

LD091917 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 9 May 83

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS -- The situation in Lebanon and around it is becoming increasingly aggravated. The United States and Israel are jointly imposing on it terms of a settlement which would actually lead if not to the partitioning of that country then to making it Israel's hireling.

The demands are made on Lebanon that it foresake its independence and sovereignty and that the troops of the Israeli aggressor and with them U.S. troops actually remain on Lebanese soil. Attempts are being made to turn that Arab country into a staging ground for acts of aggression against neighbouring Arab states and into a stronghold of U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

Isn't this indicated by Israel's striving with U.S. help to establish in the south of Lebanon the so-called security zone which, in one form or another -- either by patrolling it or by maintaining observation posts there -- would be controlled by the Israeli Army?

Israel and the United States are grossly violating the sovereignty of Lebanon and its legitimate right to ensure its own security when they force it to limit its armed forces and tell it what weapons it can have and what it cannot. At the same time no restrictions are imposed on Israel, although it has perpetrated repeated acts of aggression. Meanwhile, Lebanon has far more reason to demand that precisely Israel should have its troops and armaments restricted.

The so-called mediating mission of the U.S. secretary of state has actually boiled down to bringing massive pressure to bear on the victim of the Israeli aggression, Lebanon. It is not the first time that U.S. "mediation" turns against the Arabs' vital interests. It is well remembered in the Middle East and in fact all over the world how the atrocious massacre of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila was committed behind the cover of American guarantees.

There are few examples in history when the aggressor, who has stained himself with gory atrocities in Lebanon, has been rewarded with such cynicism and with open disregard for the commonly accepted principles of morality and law.

What they want to do to Lebanon is justly viewed by the Arab countries, particularly neighbouring ones, as a direct threat to their security and to peace in the Middle East. It is no change that the fuss over the conclusion of the American-Israeli-Lebanese agreement is being accompanied by the escalation of war preparations against Syria. Israel openly threatens to deliver a strike at Syria. Threats are being made to Jordan as well. In other words, another war is being prepared while lip service is being paid to peace.

The Soviet Union resolutely denounces the policy of diktat towards Lebanon and the attempts to encroach upon its rights as a sovereign independent state. The problems of Lebanon cannot be resolved by arm twisting. To bring peace to the long-suffering land of Lebanon it is necessary first and foremost that the aggressor's troops should be completely evacuated from its territory. The unanimous resolutions of the U.N. Security Council demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops must be fulfilled. American and other foreign troops staying in Lebanon also must be withdrawn from it.

The Soviet Union is for a united Lebanon, for the restoration of its sovereignty and for ensuring its independence and territorial integrity.

ISRAEL SAID PREPARING 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST SYRIA

LD101022 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beirut May 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Shamil Misirpashaev reports:

The Israeli military is feverishly preparing to unleash an armed aggression against Syria. According to reports coming here, the occupation authorities prohibited all movement of local people in the area of Ammiq and the western sector of Al-Biqa'.

The Israeli command is rushing additional forces and military equipment into Al-Biqa' to the line of contact with Syrian units from the composition of the inter-Arab forces for peace-keeping in Lebanon. The newspaper AS-SAFIR writes that in the past days Israeli transports with combat equipment were streaming constantly to the front-line in the Al-Biqa' Valley. At the same time the Israeli command continues reinforcing the network of military communications, building new fortifications and other structures. In the area of the Ar-Rafid Heights the interventionists are rapidly building a new take-off and landing strip.

Fighters of the Lebanese patriotic front made a raid on an Israeli mechanized patrol near the Gharifah village in Ash-Shuf. In that operation one occupier was killed and three other were wounded. An Israeli military vehicle blew up on a mine that had been placed by a group of guerrillas in Ad-Damur District. Seven Israeli soldiers were wounded.

At dawn, 3,000 Israeli soldiers supplied with armoured vehicles encircled a small Lebanese village, Al-Qir'awn, in the western part of the Al-Biqa' Valley. The occupiers were breaking into the homes of local people, arrested 63 youths and girls, blindfolded them and took them into an unidentified district in the southerly direction.

The people of Al-Qir'awn made a request to the central Lebanese authorities for assistance in bringing about the release of their illegally arrested relatives. The people of Al-Qir'awn also proclaimed their refusal from any forms of cooperation with the Israeli occupation authorities.

Wholesale arrests were also among the people of (Kafr Ammay), (Nab' Zabbud), and Anut.

ENVOY DENIES SOVIET CITIZENS LEAVING COUNTRIES

LD100902 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0832 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Amman, 10 May -- The Soviet ambassador to Jordan today denied reports that the USSR has asked its citizens in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria to leave immediately.

In his statement, published in the Jordanian paper SAWT ASH-SHA'B today, the ambassador said that the reports broadcast by the Phalangist radio and the Zionist enemy radio and television "are unfounded, and I can affirm that they are nothing but lies and acts of provocation."

Radio Beirut said today that the Soviet citizens who left Beirut airport yesterday afternoon comprised 39 young men and 46 children and that an Aeroflot plane transported them to Moscow.

CPSU'S ALIYEV RECEIVES AWARDS ON BIRTHDAY

LD091644 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have warmly congratulated Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on his 60th birthday and wished him good health, long years of life and further fruitful work for the benefit of the Soviet people, in the name of the triumph of communism in our country.

By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of USSR Council of Ministers and Hero of Socialist Labor has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle gold medal. [video shows still photograph of Aliyev]

PRAVDA Coverage of Birthday Honors

PM101053 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 May 1983, First Edition, carries on page 1 material connected with the awards given to G.A. Aliyev on his 60th birthday.

The material is carried in a 5-inch-square box at the bottom center of the page under the general heading "To Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev." The following text of the greetings message is printed across the box beneath the headline:

"The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers ardently greet you, an eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on your 60th birthday.

"We wish you, Geydar Aliyevich, good health, long life, and further fruitful work for the good of the Soviet people, in the name of the triumph of communism in our land.

"CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers."

The remaining material consists of a 3-inch-square photograph of Aliyev and the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding him the Order of Lenin and a second "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal.

ENTIRE POLITBURO SIGNS AEROENGINEER'S OBITUARY

PM101042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Sergey Petrovich Izotov]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Sergey Petrovich Izotov, general designer of aircraft engines, communist, doctor of technical sciences, and winner of Lenin and USSR State prizes, died 6 May 1983 after a grave illness at the age of 66.

In S.P. Izotov the aviation industry has lost a talented designer.

S.P. Izotov was born 30 June 1917 at Sinelnikovo Station village, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast.

[Signed] Yu.V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, I.S. Silayev, B.N. Bugayev, N.V. Finogenov, A.A. Yepishev, P.S. Kutakhov, V.I. Petrov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.M. Shabanov, N.S. Stroyev, A.S. Systsov, A.V. Bolbot, M.A. Ilin, V.M. Chepkin, R.S. Bobovikov, Yu.F. Solovyev, A.P. Dumachev, L.N. Zaykov, N.D. Kuznetsov, A.M. Lyulka, P.A. Solovyev, V.A. Lotarev, N.S. Popov, R.A. Belyakov, M.N. Tishchenko, S.V. Mikheyev, G.P. Svishchev, D.A. Ogorodnikov, V.M. Tolokonnikov, V.I. Zharov, D.A. Dicheskul, V.A. Fomichev, V.I. Omelchenko, Yu.A. Leykovskiy, B.C. Izgagin, V.I. Antonov.

YU.L. BREZHNEV, OTHERS SIGN MKRTUMOV OBITUARY

PM061128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of S.A. Mkrtumov]

[Excerpts] Sergey Arkadyevich Mkrtumov, state personal pensioner and CPSU member since 1939, died suddenly 1 May 1983. S.A. Mkrtumov was born 1909 in Kirovabad, Azerbaijan SSR.

Since 1947 S.A. Mkrtumov occupied a number of responsible positions at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, was chairman of the Mashinoimport all-union association and chief of administrations and main administrations. During the 1967-1980 period he was a member of the Ministry of Foreign Trade collegium. During the 1974-1980 period he was the Soviet Union's first trade representative in the United States.

[Signed] I.V. Arkhipov, S.V. Chervonenko, N.S. Patolichev, Yu.L. Brezhnev, G.K. Zhuravlev, N.D. Komarov, V.S. Gordeyev, I.T. Grishin, L.I. Zorin, V.M. Ivanov, R.V. Makarov, A.N. Manzhulo, N.G. Osipov, N.N. Smelyakov, V.N. Sushkov, N.V. Orlov, N.I. Sakun, Yu.V. Yekimov, Yu.M. Mashkin, A.A. Drozdov.

DEATH OF TASS FIRST DEPUTY DIRECTOR REPORTED

LD101403 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (TASS) -- Aleksandr Baranov, the talented Soviet journalist and first deputy director general of TASS, has died in a tragic accident.

Aleksandr Baranov was born in 1931. After graduating from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he worked for almost 30 years in the Soviet Union's TELEGRAPH AGENCY. Here he made great progress from correspondent and head of the TASS department in France, editor-in-chief of foreign broadcasts, and foreign information right up to one of the directors of the agency.

A loyal son of the Communist Party, Aleksandr Baranov devoted himself as a fervent party publicist and all his talent as an organizer and journalist to the cause of serving the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

RESOLUTION APPROVED ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

PM091340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Improve Supplies of Consumer Goods in 1983-85."

The resolution notes that despite the increase in production of consumer goods, the demand for many of them is not being fully met. Union republic communist party central committees, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, party kraykoms and obkoms, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and USSR ministries and departments are slow to reorganize their work in the light of party and government demands on increasing the production and improving the range and quality of consumer goods, failed to ensure the complete fulfillment of the output targets in 1982, and, in a number of cases, tolerate the fact that stores lack the most basic articles or try to bring them in from outside instead of organizing production locally. Moreover, large numbers of enterprises in various sectors are not yet involved in consumer goods production.

The resolution points out that in view of the growing wealth of goods on the market the range and quality of articles are of decisive significance. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and Household Appliances and a number of other ministries are guilty of producing articles which fall short of standards and technical conditions, and obsolete models and designs which do not find a market and stay on the shelf. However, ministries and local party and soviet organs are failing to bring economic leaders to book and are not carrying out a fundamental analysis of these facts.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers believe that the increasing of consumer goods production and widening of the services sphere form, together with the Food Program, the gist of the social program approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and should be an urgent preoccupation of all party, soviet, and trade union organs and all ministries and departments.

In order to supply the market with an abundance of goods as quickly as possible, every sector of material production and every enterprise, irrespective of its speciality, must contribute to increasing commodity resources.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers warned USSR Light Industry Minister Comrade N.N. Tarasov, Minister of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances Comrade I.I. Pudkov, and Chemical Industry Minister Comrade V.V. Listov about the nonfulfillment of targets set by party and government resolutions on increasing the production of essential consumer goods and demanded their complete fulfillment.

Taking into account the suggestions of union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers set targets for the additional production of consumer goods in 1983 through the better utilization of enterprises' internal reserves and extra allocations of raw materials, supplies, and equipment. USSR ministries and departments are instructed to considerably increase production of new better-quality goods with more consumer appeal.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers charged USSR ministries and departments, the central committees of union republic communist parties, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, party kraykoms and obkoms, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms with the task of continuing work to seek out and further tap reserves for the production of goods for the market, especially those for which demand is not being fully met, and to ensure the certain fulfillment of plans and also of targets on the additional output of consumer goods in 1983.

To this end: The situation regarding goods production is to be examined in sectors and associations and in enterprises; greater demands are to be made on economic leaders regarding the fulfillment of plans and targets, and goods production will be organized in every enterprise by setting up specialized shops and sections, making maximum use of local raw material resources and using home workers on a wide scale; enterprises producing consumer goods will receive priority supplies of equipment, raw and intermediate materials, and components in accordance with approved production plans; above-plan material resources are to be used mainly for the additional output of consumer goods; the CPSU Central Committee-approved experience of the collectives of leading enterprises in Moscow and Sverdlovsk Oblast in increasing the production and improving the range and quality of goods is to be introduced on a wide scale.

Enterprises in all national economic sectors have been told to make more active use of bank credits to increase the production of goods for the market. The USSR Gosbank is instructed to offer more favorable credit terms for measures to develop the production and improve the quality of consumer goods.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers are ordered: to considerably increase in 1984-85 production of consumer goods, especially very basic articles, in a range which better meets consumer demands; to pay special attention to the fulfillment of the targets on the production of essential consumer goods set for this period by CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

The resolution instructs the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab to envisage for 1984-85 a further increase in market allocations for timber and construction materials and products for use in the production and technical spheres in accordance with trade requests. The USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are ordered to ensure the sale of all stocks of timber and other materials allocated for sale to the population.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Gosplan to pay special attention, when drawing up plans for 1984-85, to setting levels of capital investments and contract work necessary for the fulfillment of the targets on increasing capacities for consumer goods production set by the 5-year plan and the relevant party and government resolutions, and also to elaborate, in conjunction with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, a program for the chemicalization of light industry envisaging a considerable increase in the production of chemical fibers and yarns, plastics, paints, and dyes for the production of new goods with high consumer appeal and packaging materials for the food sectors of industry.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to take active steps in associations and enterprises under their jurisdiction to radically improve the quality of output produced, discontinue at trade's request the production of items which do not enjoy consumer demand, and introduce in good time the production of new goods to meet the increasing requirements of the population.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Standards, and the USSR State Committee for Prices, with the participation of appropriate USSR ministries and departments, have been instructed to elaborate and present within 6 months to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals to enhance the economic responsibility of enterprises for the delivery of products which do not correspond to the approved sample models and to provide incentives for labor collectives to ensure the production of high-quality goods.

The USSR ministries and departments heading the production of individual types of consumer goods have been instructed to step up their work to apply a uniform technological policy and raise the technical standard and the quality of the goods produced.

The resolution instructs the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz to enhance the responsibility of trading organizations for supplying consumer goods to the population. They must also be more exacting toward industry as regards organizing and increasing the production of goods which are in short supply on the market, especially cheaper goods, replenishing in good time the range of goods in line with changes in purchasers' demands, tightening control over the fulfillment of contracts for goods deliveries to the market, and implementing the necessary measures to improve the organization of trade, improve work on studying and shaping consumer demand, and correctly distribute the available goods in line with territorial characteristics.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and the Tsentrosoyuz have been instructed to make fuller use of existing opportunities to attract additional goods reserves through the development of commission trade in nonfood goods by substantially expanding the network of stores for this purpose and creating greater facilities for the population during the handover of products for sale on a commission basis.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Gosbank, and the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investment, when preparing proposals for improving the economic mechanism, to envisage special measures for the planning, financing, and granting of credits, and provision of economic incentives for the production of consumer goods with the intention of creating the most favorable economic conditions for the development of the production of goods necessary for the market and increasing the interest of enterprises in all industrial sectors in organizing and expanding the production of these goods.

The USSR State Committee of Standards and the USSR State Committee for Prices, together with the ministries and departments, have been instructed to take additional steps to simplify the procedure for elaborating and approving the technical normative documentation and prices of goods, cutting to a minimum the time taken to approve them and the number of approving organizations, to remit an increasing number of issues for solution locally, and to expand the independence of enterprises in organizing the production of new products, especially the most basic.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have drawn the attention of the ministers of the appropriate construction ministries to the failures tolerated in the fulfillment of plans for the construction of projects for the production of consumer goods, especially enterprise in the light and chemical industries, and have warned them of their personal responsibility for implementing the targets for 1983 and subsequent years of the 5-year plan period regarding the total assimilation of the allocated funds and the commissioning of production capacities for goods and the raw materials for their manufacture.

Local party and soviet organs have been instructed to review progress in the construction and commissioning of projects for the production of mass consumer goods and to be more exacting with leaders of construction organizations as regards the fulfillment of plans for the construction of these projects.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, emphasizing that increasing the production and improving the range and quality of consumer goods comprise one of the most important party and state tasks in the range of measures aimed at raising the Soviet people's living standards, have demanded that the union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, ministries and departments, and local party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs take effective measures to accomplish this task.

AFP: KGB REPORTED MOVING TO NEW OFFICES

NC092004 Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 9 (AFP) -- The KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, has moved to new offices close to its old headquarters, the Lubianka, sources here reported today. For several weeks, the Lubianka has been covered with scaffolding.

Half of its left facade appears to be under repair but it was not known whether the authorities want to restore part or all of the building. The new KGB headquarters is a grey, cube-like building of modern design.

PRESS, LEADERS OBSERVE VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION

TASS Overview

LD091703 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS -- All the Soviet people are lowering their heads on Victory Day marked in the USSR today before the bright memory of those who laid down their lives defending their homeland and who were fighting the enemy to the last drop of their blood for the freedom of the Soviet land.

The country observed one minute's silence to commemorate its fallen heroes. Emotion-packed words sounded against the background of mournful music broadcast by central television and national radio. Years and decades will pass. Century after century will roar over earth. New generations will come. And heroes will live forever in human memory.

"History will cherish like the most reassured mementoes of those distant and formidable days the yellowed sheets of paper with hastily written words: 'I'm going into battle; please consider me a communist.'

"These words are a pledge and a behest to us to build communism."

One minute's silence is observed. Television shows the eternal flame at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier next to the Kremlin Wall.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM091358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Great Principles"]

[Text] Soviet people are internationalists in terms of their ideological conviction, way of life, and practical actions. Educated by the Communist Party, they appear to the whole world as a friendly working family fused together by common interests and objectives. The strength of this fraternal family is indestructible, tested and tempered by unparalleled ordeals. Celebrating today the holiday of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, we pay a tribute of the deepest respect to all the mother-land's sons and daughters and to those who forged that victory.

Under the conditions of socialism a new historical community of people was born representing the unity of all social groups of working people, nations and ethnic groups. And, naturally, since this great community was formed in the process of the struggle for the implementation fo the ideals of the working class, its development was based on the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The intensification of society's social homogeneity and the formation of its classless structure condition the consolidation of the Soviet people's cohesiveness and enrich the relations of friendship and cooperation between them. These relations are graphically manifested today in the course of the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums. The growing socialization of labor and production, the creation of large-scale territorial production complexes, the enhancement of the national economy's efficiency, its transfer to a footing of intensive development, the implementation of the Food Program -- all this strengthens the internationalist ties of the workers of all the country's nationalities.

Our people have never separated and never will separate the destiny of their motherland from the destiny of the working people of other countries. Soviet people set an example of the inextricable combination of the national and international. Under present conditions, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" says, the party and people are consistently resolving a twofold international task: They are implementing the successful building of a new society in their country, thereby actively influencing the course of the world liberation movement, and they are rendering aid and support to the revolutionary and progressive movements of the present day.

Internationalism is a very important characteristic of the Soviet people's relations with the peoples of the socialist community countries. Built on the principles of comradely mutual aid with complete respect for the interests, features and traditions of each of these countries, their cooperation is strengthening and developing. The traditional ties of the working people's collectives of the USSR's republics, krays, and oblasts with the collectives of the districts, voivodships, provinces, aymags and regions of the other fraternal states are expanding and deepening. The working people of the land of the Soviets are augmenting their contribution to the implementation of the comprehensive programs of socialist economic integration.

Loyal to the principles of internationalism, Soviet people actively support the liberated peoples' struggle for their political and economic independence. The glorious sons and daughters of the motherland of the October Revolution are working in many developing countries, promoting the creation of their national economies and the development of their education, science, culture, and health.

The internationalism of our country's peoples is comprehensively manifested in their sacred struggle for lasting peace and the implementation of the paramount human right -- the right to life on earth. In the present international situation our memory of the very grave ordeals which were the USSR's lot in the last war is even sharper. The Soviet people's historic exploit accomplished for the happiness of the motherland and the salvation of many European countries from the brown plague of fascism now appears as a stern warning to the new warmongers. Fulfilling their international duty, the Soviet people are taking specific steps to consolidate the motherland's defense capability and are supplying its armed forces with everything necessary for the defense of the USSR and it allies and friends. The Warsaw Treaty Organization acts as the socialist community's reliable shield.

Proletarian, socialist internationalism has been and remains an inexhaustible source of spiritual strength for the Soviet people and their active struggle to implement the party's domestic and foreign policy. That is why it is important to tirelessly strengthen the internationalist convictions of the country's citizens and to form in them an acute sense of concern for our common affairs. The implementation of the imposing tasks of communist construction and the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan require the even closer pooling of the labor efforts of all Soviet nations and ethnic groups, the further development of their all-around cooperation, the consolidation of their economic, political and cultural ties, and the intensive exchange of material and spiritual values between the republics. Our way of life is incompatible with manifestations of localistic tendencies, national conceit, and chauvinism.

"A permanent task of abiding importance is the Soviet people's education in a spirit of mutual respect and friendship among all the country's nations and ethnic groups, of love for their great Soviet motherland, internationalism, and solidarity with the working people of other countries," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted.

"All party and Komsomol organizations, soviets and trade unions, and our Armed Forces, which have always been a good school of internationalism, are called on to resolve this task. This should be the daily concern of all the country's educational establishments."

Directing the efforts of the USSR peoples into the single channel of great creation in the interests of strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might, or party is leading them along the road of internationalism, the path toward communism.

Ustinov Order of the Day

PM100847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 83 First Edition p 1

[USSR defense minister's Order No 115]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade Army and Navy veterans and participants in the Great Patriotic War!

Today our motherland, the working people of the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 38th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45.

The Great Patriotic War was a most severe test for the Soviet people and their armed forces. It decided the fate of the world's first socialist state and the future of world civilization, progress and democracy. During the Great Patriotic War Army and Navy servicemen covered their combat banners with unfading glory. They demonstrated the highest possible moral and combat qualities and an inflexible will for victory. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia displayed genuine heroism.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces gained a worldwide historic victory, dealt a crushing defeat first to Hitler's Germany and then militarist Japan, defended the honor and independence of the socialist fatherland and saved the peoples of the world from the threat of fascist enslavement.

The victory over the strike forces of international imperialist reaction cogently demonstrated the decisive advantages of our social and state system, the indestructible ideological and political unity of Soviet society, and the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideology, Soviet patriotism and proletarian socialist internationalism. It was a powerful catalyst in the world revolutionary process and led to the strengthening of the forces of peace throughout the world.

This year our people are persistently implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November Plenums and the instruction of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov. Socialist emulation for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's plan and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole has been mounted on a wide scale.

The Soviet Union, in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, is steadily and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and persistently fighting to consolidate peace and the people's security and to deliver mankind from the threat of thermonuclear war.

However, militarist circles of the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc continue to aggrevate the international situation. In an attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies, they are intensifying the arms race and developing various options for unleashing nuclear war. In these conditions the Soviet people, the Communist Party and the Soviet state display great vigilance and pay constant attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Soviet servicemen, true to Lenin's behests and in close unity with the fraternal socialist countries' armies, vigilantly stand guard over the historic gains of socialism and the people's security. They are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

I salute and congratulate Army and Navy personnel, USSR Armed Forces veterans and all war participants on the great victory holiday.

To mark the 38th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, I order that:

A festive 30-gun salute be fired today at 2200 local time in our motherland's capital, the Hero-City of Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, the Hero-Fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khaborovsk, Vladivostok, and Severmorsk.

Eternal glory to the heroes who died fighting for the freedom and independence of our motherland!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Shkadov Address

LD091256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 9 May 83

[Address by Army General Ivan Nikolayevich Shkadov, USSR deputy minister of defense and hero of the Soviet Union: "A Great Victory of the Soviet People" -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades! On 9 May 1945 the final salvoes of a costly and bloody war died down. This year, the victory celebrations are being marked in an atmosphere in which the social, political, and economic life of our country is under the mighty influence of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 Party Central Committee plenum and the directions of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as contained in his speech at the plenum and in the report devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Soviet people and the servicemen of the Army and Navy, implementing the policy and the plans of the CPSU, are doing everything to raise even higher and economic, scientific, and technical, and defensive might of the Soviet homeland. For 38 years our country has enjoyed peace. Through the prism of time that divides us from those joyous days, the greatness of our victory and of peace on earth, which has been won thanks to the immoral feat of the Soviet people and its glorious armed forces, is revealed more fully and more brightly. Our victory, achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party, has confirmed with impressive force that the decisive source of the might of the Soviet socialist state and its Armed Forces is the leadership of the CPSU, notes Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. Guided by the Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, acting wisely and energetically in a Leninist way, the party transformed the country into a united fighting camp, mobilized the enormous possibilities and reserves of the socialist economy, and headed and brought to victorious completion the struggle of Soviet peopel against German fascism and Japanese militarism.

In marking the 38th anniversary of our victory we speak again and again with pride about the wisdom and the far-sightedness of the policy of the Leninist party, which in the years before the war foresaw the possibility of a military engagement with the forces of imperialism and prepared the country and the people for its defense. The active and flexible foreign policy of the Soviet Union made it possible to delay the time of the war against fascism. However, it was not possible to avert the war. The treacherous policy of the imperialist circles of Britain, France and the United States, which were trying to appease Hitlerite Germany, led to the latter's unleashing World War II, and on 22 June 1941 it attacked the Soviet Union.

The war began in conditions which were unfavorable for us. In the early days we were forced to withdraw experienced incredible difficulties. But the Hitlerites' push eastward did not become for them the triumphant march that they had made through the countries of Europe. During the very first days and weeks of the war, at the call of their own Communist Party, Soviet people came staunchly to the defense of their homeland. The Soviet-German front became the arena of battles unprecedented in scale.

For courage and heroism displayed in fighting, more than 7 million people were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union; 104 people became twice-heroes, and Marshall of the Soviet Union Zhukov, Marshal of the Air Force Pokryshkin and Col Gen of the Air Force Kozhedub received this title on three occasions during the war years.

The Armed Forces of our homeland, having crushed the aggressor and defended the freedom and independence of their own country, fulfilled a great international mission, having freed many peoples from the yoke of fascism and militarism. The peoples of Europe and Asia will never forget that more than a million Soviet servicemen remain lying in eternal rest in the soil of the countries they liberated. Today, as we mark the 38th anniversary of our victory, we pay due tribute to the courage of the peoples and armies of the states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, to the partisan detachments, and to the resistance fighters of the countries of Europe and Asia, who have written many pages in the chronicle of antifascist struggle.

Comrades! Our victory is a severe lesson and a stern warning to all those trying to frighten us, planning new military adventures against the USSR. It is important to speak of this because the international situation deteriorated sharply at the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles, primarily those of the United States.

In order to justify their aggressive aspirations, U.S. imperialists have raised a hullaballoo about a supposed Soviet military threat, and have unleashed a psychological war against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. The United States and its NATO partners have not for a single day broken off, nor are they breaking off, their preparations for war. Millions upon millions of dollars are spent in obtaining even more weapons on the ground and in the sea, air and space, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed in his replies to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent in March of this year. A sharp build-up of all types of nuclear arms has been planned. The U.S. President has also announced wide-scale measures for the creation of qualitatively new systems of conventional weapons; yet another direction is being opened up in the arms race.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to ensure that it will not be defenseless in the face of any threat, and to ensure the reliable defense of the peaceful labor of Soviet people. Consistently defending the cause of the peace and security of the peoples, the CPSU and the Soviet state at the same time take into account the fact that as long as imperialism strives to violate the present balance of forces and to obtain military superiority, it is important to provide the Soviet Armed Forces with all that is necessary for the defense of the USSR and its allies and friends, notes the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.

Following the behests of Lenin, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are unfailingly displaying a high level of vigilance and taking the necessary measures to strengthen the defense capability of our homeland. Having at their disposal formidable military equipment and weapons, Soviet servicemen heartily thank the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and all Soviet people for the material and technical equipment of the Armed Forces, and for their constant concern and attention for its improvement in energy way.

The might of our Army and Navy lies not merely in its equipment -- the combat readiness of the troops and the forces of the Navy is to a large extent determined by those who control this equipment, that is to say, it depends upon people. And we have wonderful people. The educational level of young people has been raised. The overwhelming majority of soldiers, sailors, sergeants, warrant officers, senior NCO's, and petty officers have secondary education. Our servicemen are distinguished by a high level of ideological hardening, a burning love for the homeland, dedication to the ideals of communism and a high level of military skill.

The officer corps comprises the foundation of the Soviet Armed Forces. At present, more than 90 percent of the officers are communists and Komsomol members; nearly 70 percent have higher military and specialized military education. We see the importance of deploying military cadres correctly, so that people who are politically mature and competent and who possess initiative, organizational abilities, and feeling for that which is new are in the decisive areas, as was stressed at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Without this it is impossible to manage present-day production, and it is understandable that these requirements also apply wholly and completely to military cadres.

The servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces are meeting the 38th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War in a single fighting formation with the armies of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Treaty, which creates conditions for ensuring the reliable collective defense of the countries of the socialist community and of peace throughout the world.

Dear comrades! Please accept hearty congratulations on this great and joyous holiday, Victory Day.

Ustinov, Others Pay Respects

LD090903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Soviet people are exultantly marking Victory Day. It is particularly crowded today at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow -- party, war and labor veterans, soldiers, school children and visitors to the capital are there to honor the bright memory of all those who fought the enemy to the last drop of blood for the freedom of their motherland. Columns of troops from the Moscow Garrison stand at attention in the Aleksandrovskiy Garden at the Kremlin Wall; above them wave the battle banners of units and formations that covered themselves with glory in the battles against the fascist occupiers.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshals of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, Kulikov, and Sokolov, USSR first deputy ministers of defense; Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and other prominent military leaders went to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to pay respects to the bright memory of Soviet soldiers.

Funeral music was played, and a wreath from the fighting men of the Soviet Armed Forces laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Wreaths were also laid from the Moscow Gorkom, Gorispolkom, Obkom, and Oblispolkom. Comrades Grishin, Konotop, Promyslov, and Pestov and war veterans and representatives of the working people took part in the wreath and flower-laying ceremony.

Shcherbitskiy at Kiev Ceremony

AU100930 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The flame of glory flared up yesterday in the large chalice at the pedestal of the monument to the motherland, which belongs to the memorial complex, the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45," on the steep Dnepr bank in Kiev. Young workers and Pioneers stood motionless as ceremonial guards at the hero city's inscribed slabs.

In the Eternal Glory Park, Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; and other Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Participating in the solemn ceremony were representatives of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations of Kiev city. The combat banners of the units which participated in the liberation of Kiev city and the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist oppressors were lowered over the granite slabs of eulogy and glory. Flowers were laid on the graves of the heroes buried (?on the Hill) of Glory.

Shcherbitskiy Visits Kiev Unit

AU061521 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0400 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] On the eve of the nationwide holiday, Victory Day, Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; and Vatchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Titarenko, and Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, visited

a guards unit in the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District which had been decorated with two orders.

Army General Gerasimov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and commander of the troops of Kiev Military District decorated with the Red Banner Order, and Col Gen Rodin, member of the district's military council and chief of the district political directorate, accompanied the visitors and acted as guides. [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA of 6 May carries on page 1 a report on Shcherbitskiy's visit to the guards unit in the Kiev Military District, which adds that Lt Gen A.K. Fedorov, district chief of staff, and other officers also accompanied Shcherbitskiy and guests on the visit.]

The republic's party and government leaders familiarized themselves with the living conditions of the guards, inspected the Lenin Room of a subunit, the barracks, and a soldiers' dining room. They inspected combat equipment and weapons, watched tank troopers and motorized infantry in training, and attended a tactical exercise with field firing. In the hard simulated battle, the soldiers acted competently and courageously. They manifested martial skills, mastery, and guard-like (?bravery).

Comrade Shcherbitskiy highly appraised the performance of all personnel. He wished the elite soldiers further successes in training and service and hoped that they would continue with credit the heroic traditions of the front-ranking unit.

In the garrison club, the Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders met servicemen and members of their families. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, he conveyed to the soldiers of the glorious unit and members of the servicemen's families heartfelt congratulations on the great victory holiday. Comrade Shcherbitskiy touched upon the topics of the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU, told how the republic's working people were accomplishing the tasks set for the third year of the 5-year period, and wished all personnel further successes in combat and political training. Guards Lt Col (Kraus), Guards Captain Kozak, and Guards Seargent Ivanov, excelling in combat and political training, spoke at the meeting. They pointed out that the visit paid to the unit by Comrade Shcherbitskiy and other republic leaders was another striking proof of the enormous attention and parental solicitute accorded by the commuist party, the government, and all Soviet people to the armed forces. The soldiers gave assurances that they would continue to work persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the directives of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum on fostering the combat preparedness of the USSR Armed Forces and on ensuring a reliable defense for our fatherland's state interests.

Kunayev, Others at Ceremonies

LD092200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Festivities devoted to Victory Day took place today in Alma-ata, Tashkent, and Tbilisi.

In the capital of Kazakhstan, flowers were laid at the Glory Memorial by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member Kunayev, first secretary of the republic's Central Committee.

In Tashkent, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member Rashidov, Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, participated in the wreath-laying ceremonies at the eternal flame at the memorial to the grieving mother in the soldiers' cemetery and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In Tbilisi wreaths were laid at the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Memorial and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Pobedy Park by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.